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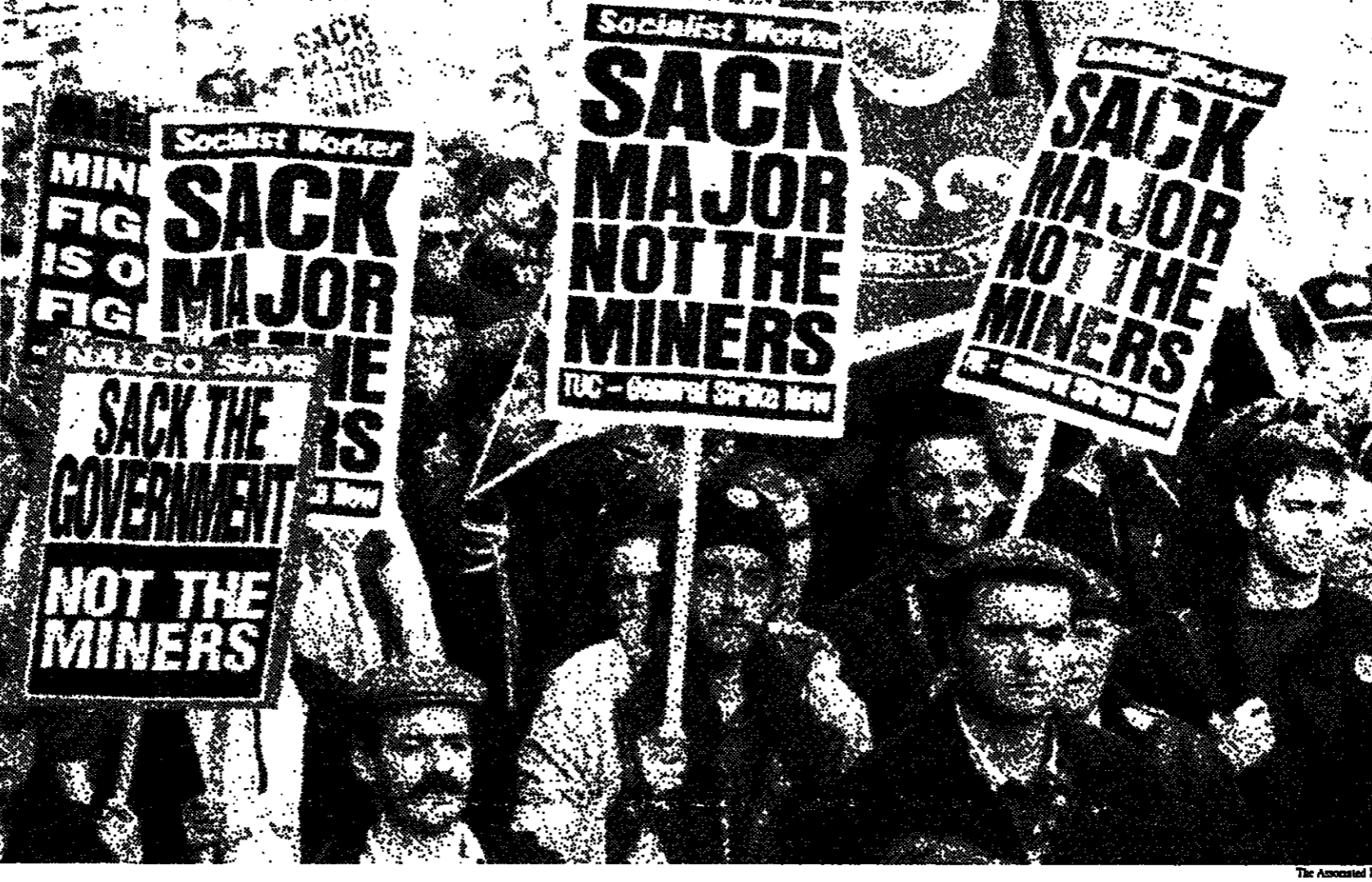
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UN Suspends Aid Flights To Sarajevo

New Fighting Includes Lash Between Muslim and Croatian Factions. By Peter Maass. ZAGREB, Croatia — The United Nations...

Parliament Backs Major With Miners on the March

By William E. Schmidt. LONDON — To the cheers and applause of spectators lining sidewalks, tens of thousands of coal miners and their families marched through the streets of central London on Wednesday...



Thousands of British coal miners and their families demonstrating Wednesday in central London against the government's plans for closing pits and eliminating jobs.

Bundesbank Cuts Rates, Lifting Hopes In Europe

A New Growth Strategy Seems on the Horizon As Inflation Fears Ebb. By Tom Redburn. PARIS — With Germany moving hesitantly but clearly Wednesday to ease interest rates as its economy falters...

As a result, the Croats and Muslims now appear to be fighting over territory that has been under their nominal joint control since the Bosnian war began in April. For now, it is difficult to determine whether the fighting will continue or even which side started it...

Bush and Clinton Are Taking Hard, Personal Tacks

By Paul F. Horvitz. WASHINGTON — President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton exchanged rough blows on taxes and trust Wednesday, setting the probable tone for the final days of the 1992 presidential campaign.

Tension Rising, Yeltsin Loses In Parliament

By Fred Hiatt. MOSCOW — The Russian parliament on Wednesday rebuffed President Boris N. Yeltsin's appeal to postpone a session of the supreme legislature and thereby made most likely a December confrontation between the president and increasingly powerful anti-reform forces.



SETTLING A SCORE — A baseball fan in Toronto getting revenge after the Canadian flag was mistakenly displayed upside-down in Atlanta, World Series, Page 19.

Kiosk

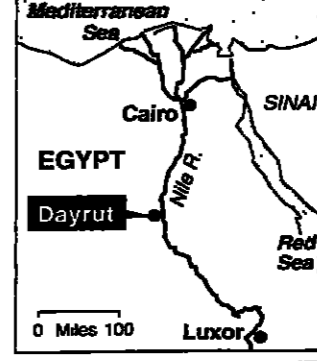
GATT Talks Break Down. U.S. and European Community talks on a world trade agreement have broken down, and no new meeting is planned, a senior U.S. official said Wednesday.

Business/Finance

A British Airways venture in Germany was focused on Lufthansa. Dow Jones: Up 1.08, 3,197.10. Trib Index: Up 0.26%, 90.08.

Militants Kill Tourist in Egypt

By Chris Hedges. CAIRO — Islamic militants killed a British tourist and wounded two others Wednesday after opening fire on a bus in southern Egypt. The attack is part of a campaign by Islamic militants to cripple tourism, which provides Egypt's largest source of foreign revenues...



Madonna: 'Sex' Deconstructed

By Michiko Kakutani. NEW YORK — Well, here it is at last. After all the hype, all the magazine covers, all the tabloid articles, all the teasing stories on television, Madonna's first book finally hit the stores Wednesday. It's 'Sex' as shocking as all the advance publicity has suggested. Certainly there's little in the book you couldn't find at a big-city newsstand...



# Schwarzkopf Takes Broadside From Saudi Co-Commander

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The top Saudi commander in the Gulf War has accused General H. Norman Schwarzkopf of presenting a self-serving, inaccurate account of the war that he says exaggerated General Schwarzkopf's role and diminished Saudi Arabia's contribution to the victory.

In a telephone interview from Jidda, Saudi Arabia, and a written statement, Prince Khalid bin Sultan, the co-commander of Gulf forces, accused his former comrade in arms of "concocting" stories and "distorting" facts in an effort to give himself all the credit for the victory over Iraq while running down just about every one else.

General Schwarzkopf was traveling on a promotional tour for his autobiography, "It Doesn't Take a Hero," written with Peter Farrar and published by Bantam Books, and could not be reached for comment.

Stuart Applebaum, a spokesman for Bantam, said Prince Khalid's interpretation of the book was "singular." "The general is effusive in his praise of other coalition members," he said.

The prince is now writing his own account of the war in collaboration with Patrick Seale, a London-based journalist and Arab expert.

The criticism is highly unusual in several other respects. First, it is rare for a member of the Saudi royal family to make public

openly policy or personality disputes with United States or other foreign officials. Prince Khalid, who was General Schwarzkopf's equal in rank and responsibility during the war, is King Fahd's nephew.

Secondly, the critique belies the portrait of U.S.-Saudi friendship and harmony asiduously projected by both sides during the conflict.

In the interview and statement, Prince Khalid took issue with what he termed "inaccuracies and slanted remarks" in General Schwarzkopf's book and made these points:

• It was King Fahd, not General Charles Horner and General John Yostock, as General Schwarzkopf wrote, who were responsible for selecting the prince as commander of the Arab forces.

• Prince Khalid never proposed, as the book asserts, that the land offensive against Iraq be mounted from Turkey, rather than Saudi Arabia, in what General Schwarzkopf says was deference to Saudi unease at attacking fellow Arabs. Rather, Prince Khalid asserted, he proposed as what he termed "one of 10 points for discussion," in a classified memo, that consideration be given to "contingency plans for a second front north of Iraq."

• He never told General Schwarzkopf that Syria had decided not to attack once the ground war started. "In fact," Prince Khalid maintained, "Syrian commanders made no such statement and neither did I." What the Syrian commander told him a few weeks before the war, the prince said, was that they had not yet received orders to

fight. "But when the time came, the Syrians fought with distinction, joining Saudi forces from day one in breaching Iraqi lines and providing artillery and reserve support," he said. "I never doubted for a moment that they would be with us."

• It was not General Schwarzkopf who "orchestrated the liberation of Kuwait City," as the book claims, but Prince Khalid. "As my Arab forces reached the outskirts of the city, I organized them into two task forces, to attack from the south and the west," the prince said.

• The Saudi town of Al Khafji, one of the most heated clashes of the war, was taken, Prince Khalid claims, "because of delays in giving our forces the U.S.-controlled close air support they had called for," a fact omitted in the book.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### London Is Rocked by 3 Bomb Blasts

LONDON (Reuters) — Three explosions hit London in quick succession on Wednesday in what appeared to be part of a campaign by the Irish Republican Army.

The first blast occurred at a western London station of the Territorial Army, a civilian force of part-time volunteers, and another explosion in the Harrow Road area in the northern part of the city. Earlier, a bomb went off on a railway track in the northern suburb of Edmonstone, causing minor injuries.

IRA bombers have struck more than 10 times in London this month, killing one person and wounding at least 12. The IRA, which is battling to end British rule in Northern Ireland, said in a statement issued in Dublin on Wednesday that the police had ignored a warning it had given before the blast on the railway line in Edmonstone.

### Seoul to Expand Tokyo Military Ties

SEOUL (AP) — A senior military official told parliament Wednesday that South Korea would seek a gradual expansion of military ties with Japan.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Lee Phil Sun, said the rapidly changing military situation in the Far East required South Korea to consolidate military exchanges with Japan.

"Indirect military cooperation between South Korea and Japan already has become usual," Mr. Lee said. He said South Korea's long-term policies include joint exercises with Japan. His remarks were made amid mounting concern among South Koreans about Japan's military buildup. Japan ruled Korea as a colony from 1910 until Japan's defeat in World War II in 1945.

### Rebels Carry Battle Into Monrovia

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP) — Liberian rebels battled their way into Monrovia on Wednesday, with thousands of refugees fleeing ahead of them to escape the fighting, witnesses reported.

Food was running short in the besieged Liberian capital as the guerrillas loyal to Charles Taylor, a rebel leader, tightened their grip on the outskirts of the city, according to one report.

There was heavy fighting between the rebels and a seven-nation West African military task force sent to try to pacify Liberia. The U.S. Embassy was trying to evacuate 47 nonessential American personnel and their families as soon as it was safe to land planes at Monrovia's airport, diplomats said.

### Canada Voters Expected to Vote 'No'

TORONTO (AP) — Canadians are most likely to reject constitutional changes that would give greater autonomy to French-speaking Quebec and trim the role of the federal government, according to an opinion poll issued Wednesday, just five days before the vote.

Canadians will vote on Monday to accept or reject a constitutional package agreed in August by the leaders of Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments and the nation's four major aboriginal groups.

The package calls for, among other things, recognition of French-speaking Quebec's "distinct society," greater autonomy and self-government for natives, a reformed federal Parliament, and devolution of many powers from the federal government to the provinces. To pass, the package must be accepted by a majority in all of Canada's 10 provinces, including Quebec itself, where 58 percent said they intend to vote "no."

### UN to Halt Cambodian Disarmament

TOKYO (UPI) — The head of the United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia will stop the disarmament of three of Cambodia's warring factions while the Maoist Khmer Rouge refuses to comply with the UN-brokered peace process, the Kyodo News Service reported.

The head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, told the Japanese news agency in Phnom Penh that a temporary freeze on disarmament is necessary to maintain the balance of power in the country.

The Khmer Rouge guerrilla group has refused to go along with the year-old peace accord's critical second phase, in which the four warring factions were to disarm and prepare for next spring's popular elections. The Khmer Rouge has insisted the United Nations verify the complete departure of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia before it enters the disarmament phase.

### For the Record

Mogadishu's main airport, used to ferry food and medicine to Somalia's hungry, was closed Wednesday after gunmen repeatedly demanded payment to allow relief flights to land. The airport was to be reopened for at least two days, according to a UN officer. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

SAS will begin flying to Leipzig, and to Vaasa and Tampere in Finland this winter. The flights to Vaasa and Tampere will be from Stockholm, and flights to Leipzig from Copenhagen via Hamburg. (Reuters)

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands called on the Tanzanian government Wednesday not to allow construction of more hotels in the country's northern tourist circuit to prevent destruction of the area's unique ecosystem and game parks. He was speaking in Dar es Salaam after declaring eastern Tanzania's Udzungwa Mountains a forest park. The prince is also president of the World Wide Fund for Nature. (AFP)

Officials in Tucson have asked the government to declare a state of emergency after the Arno River overflowed in several places, blocking bridges and roads and forcing hundreds of people from their homes. In the city of Pisa, all bridges in the center of town were closed. (Reuters)

## The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday

Region	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	
North America	Chicago will be warm Friday; if there are showers, they will be cooler. New York City and Washington, D.C., will be on the cool side Friday and throughout the weekend. The best chance for a little rain is Saturday. Chicago will be pleasant Friday into the weekend.	Europe	Europe	Europe
Europe	From Friday through Sunday there will be coastal storms for those nations with coastlines on the Atlantic Ocean. Stormy winds and high seas will lash the coast from Portugal to northern Scotland. Paris and London will be breezy with showers possible each day.	Asia	Asia	Asia
Asia	Flurry weather is in the offing at times through Saturday in Korea and western Japan. Tokyo should be dry and clear Friday night. Friday will be cold and damp in Beijing, and showers are possible in Shanghai and Taipei. Days will be partly sunny in Hong Kong through Saturday.	Africa	Africa	Africa
Africa	Flurry weather is in the offing at times through Saturday in Korea and western Japan. Tokyo should be dry and clear Friday night. Friday will be cold and damp in Beijing, and showers are possible in Shanghai and Taipei. Days will be partly sunny in Hong Kong through Saturday.	Latin America	Latin America	Latin America
Latin America	Flurry weather is in the offing at times through Saturday in Korea and western Japan. Tokyo should be dry and clear Friday night. Friday will be cold and damp in Beijing, and showers are possible in Shanghai and Taipei. Days will be partly sunny in Hong Kong through Saturday.	North America	North America	North America
North America	Chicago will be warm Friday; if there are showers, they will be cooler. New York City and Washington, D.C., will be on the cool side Friday and throughout the weekend. The best chance for a little rain is Saturday. Chicago will be pleasant Friday into the weekend.	Oceania	Oceania	Oceania
Oceania	Flurry weather is in the offing at times through Saturday in Korea and western Japan. Tokyo should be dry and clear Friday night. Friday will be cold and damp in Beijing, and showers are possible in Shanghai and Taipei. Days will be partly sunny in Hong Kong through Saturday.			

## Elizabeth, in Berlin, Honors Victims at Wall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Queen Elizabeth II on Wednesday paid tribute to the dozens of East Germans killed at the Berlin Wall and then walked through the Brandenburg Gate to become the first British monarch to set foot behind the former Iron Curtain.

The queen, flanked by Prince Philip and President Richard von Weizsacker, was warmly applauded by several thousand Berliners as she walked over the traces of the former wall into what had been East Berlin.

But the moment was slightly marred by a bizarre incident in which a German policeman had a heart attack not far from the queen but lay in distress, unable to get help from an emergency ambulance, which was blocked by the royal visit.

Eventually, the ambulance rushed through the Brandenburg Gate and administered help as the queen, oblivious to the incident, was about to leave the area.



Queen Elizabeth II shaking hands Wednesday with a Berliner after crossing through the Brandenburg Gate into the eastern sector.

Earlier, the queen laid a wreath by the Reichstag, the former parliament building, at the wooden crosses commemorating the 79 people known to have been killed during the 28-year existence of the Berlin Wall.

"We in the United Kingdom rejoice with you, as I did when I walked through the Brandenburg Gate today, that freedom now extends to the whole city and to a united Berlin," she said in a speech in the city hall, once the seat of East Berlin's administration but now home to the united city's government.

The queen is on a five-day tour of Germany, her first since the nation reunited in 1990. The visit comes at a tense time in British-German relations after a recent dispute between the two countries over the European currency crisis.

The queen is to spend an hour on Thursday in Dresden, 200 kilometers (120 miles) south of Berlin. The royal couple will attend a reconciliation prayer service in the Kreuzkirche in Dresden. It is a reconstruction of an 18th-century church that was destroyed along with most of the rest of the city in British and U.S. bombing raids in February 1945.

## 3 French Protesters Are Indicted in Rostock

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROSTOCK, Germany — Prosecutors Wednesday indicted three French citizens who had been arrested during a violent protest against Germany's plans to expel Romanian Gypsy refugees.

The three were charged with causing bodily injury, resisting arrest and freeing other protesters who had been arrested after clashing with policemen on Monday, according to a city prosecutor, Martin Slottky. He did not reveal their identities.

In France, assailants smashed windows and painted anti-Nazi slogans on a German cultural center in Paris on Tuesday night to protest the arrests in Rostock and demand that the three be released.

A "collective of solidarity with the French Jewish prisoners in Germany" took responsibility for the attack in a communiqué and threatened further "harassment and humiliation" of German institutions in France.

The cultural center, known as the Goethe Institute in Paris, issued a statement Wednesday saying that his mission was to encourage dialogue between different cultures and also to "provide information as objectively as possible on Germany's present and on its past, even if it is most painful."

The center also said it "understands the concern abroad" about the recent anti-immigrant violence.

The Paris-based Nazi-hunters Serge and Beate Klarsfeld led a group of 60 people to Rostock on Monday to protest the recent German agreement with Romania to expel refugees. They contend that

the agreement is reminiscent of Nazi Germany's treatment of Gypsies and Jews.

The police arrested 46 of the French Jewish protesters but released all but the 3.

Rostock, a port city in the former East Germany, was the site of rightist rioting in August that included violent assaults on a refugee center housing the Gypsies.

The East German state of Brandenburg said Wednesday that it would house foreign asylum-seekers in the future in mass quarters with 600 beds to better protect them from attacks. The state government also said it would reduce pocket money paid to refugees.

Brandenburg's social minister, Regine Hildebrandt, said both steps were aimed at combating racist violence.

Most refugees live in scattered houses and apartment blocks. Germany's federal and 16 state governments agreed this year to establish mass centers to speed up asylum applications but are still seeking the space.

The Brandenburg authorities will begin paying refugees only 80 Deutsche marks (\$30 a month) in cash and will hand out the rest of their subsistence allowance in goods and coupons.

The step is aimed at discouraging poor immigrants from arriving to claim protection under the country's liberal asylum law.

Fewer than 10 percent of all refugees are eventually granted political asylum. Refugees live at state expense while their applications and appeals spend months or even years in courts.

## De Klerk Is Defeated on Pardon Powers

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Frederik W. de Klerk suffered a humiliating rebuke Wednesday when his racially exclusive, usually tame Parliament refused to approve his proposed amnesty for major political crimes.

Mr. de Klerk promptly announced that he would override Parliament by submitting the measure to his President's Council, a rubber-stamp panel controlled by his National Party.

The measure would protect offenders — notably including police officers and other government employees — from prosecution for murder and other crimes committed with a political motive.

While the parliamentary rejection

tion will not ultimately prevent Mr. de Klerk's amnesty, it will limit the measure as partisan and highly unpopular. Already bitterly opposed by the African National Congress, the amnesty could not even win the approval of a Parliament elected without participation of the black majority.

The president insists that the measure is an important tradeoff for his release of anti-apartheid guerrillas from prison, which he has promised to complete by Nov. 15.

Critics contend that the amnesty is designed to pacify police and army officers anxious about their fate under a black government, and to head off scandals that could damage his party's election prospects.

Mr. de Klerk's bill would empower him to forgive any political crime committed before Oct. 9, 1990, after a secret hearing before a commission he would appoint.

The only public record would be a list of names of those given immunity from future legal action, without mention of their offenses.

The African National Congress has vowed to nullify the amnesty if it comes to power. The leading black organization has said it is not opposed to an amnesty, but believes forgiveness must be dispensed by an interim, multiparty government.

The amnesty was opposed by every opposition party, from right-wingers angered by Mr. de Klerk's release of anti-apartheid guerrillas from prison, to liberals who object

ed to the idea of the state pardoning its own sins without public disclosure.

The day's embarrassment, however, was inflicted by a fractious moderate party, Solidarity, which has a majority in the chamber of Parliament elected by citizens of Asian extraction. Solidarity's veto prevented the bill from winning the necessary majorities of all three houses of the three-house Parliament.

Mr. de Klerk won in the two houses dominated by his party, the whites-only House of Assembly, and the House of Representatives, elected by mixed-race voters.

It is rare for the South African president to lose in Parliament, but not unprecedented.

## Jim Garrison Dies, Saw a Kennedy Plot

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Jim Garrison, the flamboyant district attorney who tried to popularize his belief that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a CIA plot, died Wednesday. He was 71 years old and had been sick for months, but the nature of his illness was not disclosed.

Mr. Garrison served 12 years as New Orleans district attorney and 12 years as a judge on the state's 4th Circuit Court of Appeal, from which he stepped down last year when he reached the mandatory retirement age.

His conviction that Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy by the Central Intelligence Agency

and government cover-up formed the basis for three books and the nationally publicized trial against a businessman, Clay Shaw, who was acquitted.

One of his books, "On the Trail of the Assassins," was the basis of the 1991 movie "JFK."

In the movie, Mr. Garrison was cast as Earl Warren, chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and head of the commission that concluded that the president was slain by a lone assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

It was Mr. Garrison's belief that the Warren report was a hastily compiled document issued for the good of the country to quell unrest that might lead to war.

But critics, familiar with Mr. Garrison's flamboyant early career, said he pursued the Kennedy investigation just to get publicity.

In 1962, Mr. Garrison was an upset winner as a reform candidate for district attorney, the first local politician to make effective use of television. Once elected, his raids on French Quarter vice dens and gambling joints were frequently accompanied by an entourage of cameras, lights, technicians and reporters.

His hypnotic stare, air of poised confidence and rumbling, expressive voice made him a natural for the medium.

He developed a deep affection for Kennedy as a person and as a symbol. In an interview after publication of his third book, Mr. Garrison said of Kennedy: "He had ideals. He inspired dreams."

A series of coincidences led Mr.

Garrison to believe in a CIA plot, and in 1969 he prosecuted Mr. Shaw on a charge of conspiring to kill the president.

The 34-day trial was an internationally publicized circus. A key witness died under mysterious circumstances. Others refused to say on the stand what they had told Mr. Garrison's investigators. One witness, a psychologist, destroyed his credibility by testifying that he regularly fingerprinted his daughter to make sure a spy had not taken her place.

The jury took less than an hour to acquit Mr. Shaw.

In 1973, Mr. Garrison was charged by federal prosecutors with making bribes to protect illegal pinball gambling interests. He conducted his own defense and was acquitted, but the trial left him only a month to campaign for a fourth term, and he was defeated by Harry Connick.

Shirley Booth, 94, Stage, Film and TV Actress

New York Times Service

Shirley Booth, 94, an actress whose warmth and versatility brought her acclaim on stage, screen and television, died Friday in North Chatham, Massachusetts after a brief illness.

Miss Booth was celebrated for never giving a bad performance. She portrayed many quick-witted

## An Opposition Leader Dies in Malawi Prison

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE

LUSAKA, Zambia — One of Malawi's leading opposition politicians, Orton Chirwa, has died in prison, and the country's main opposition group, the Alliance for Democracy, held the government responsible for his death.

In a statement issued here, the alliance called on the government of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda to explain the circumstances of the death on Tuesday of Mr. Chirwa, who was in his 70s, and to declare a period of mourning.

# FIAC

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# CAMPAIGN '92 / BACKLASH AGAINST WASHINGTON

## House Candidates Run Hard to Cast Themselves as Outsiders

By Kenneth J. Cooper  
*Washington Post Service*

SACRAMENTO, California — Representative Vic Fazio gets no credit for being a senior House leader from his Republican opponent, who labels the California Democrat the "prince of parks" and a captive of special interests.

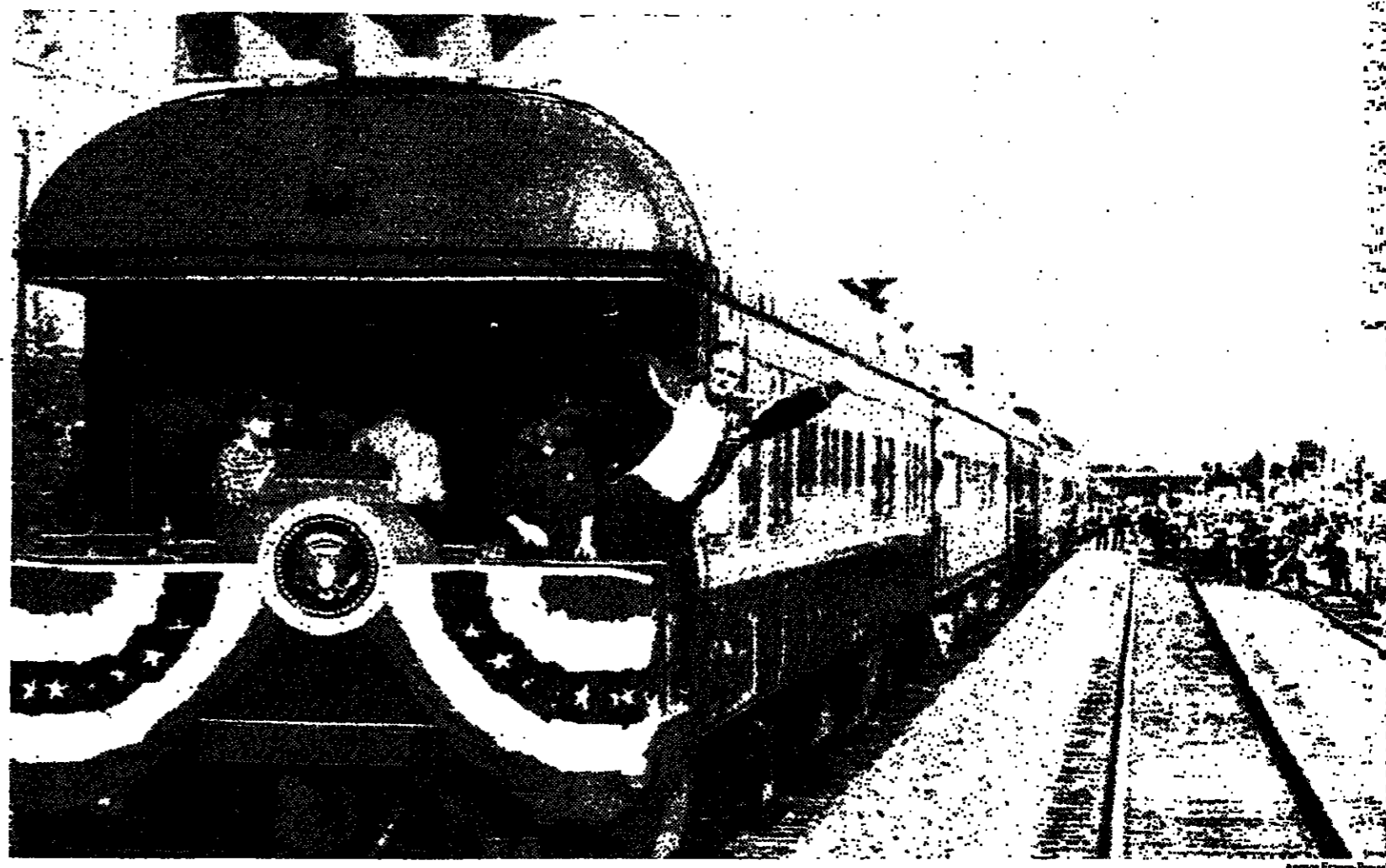
In the college town of Boulder, Colorado, Representative David E. Skaggs has scrapped campaign signs identifying him as "our congressman" and has stopped reciting a list of federal projects that he has steered to his district.

"We don't talk about that stuff," explained Jennifer Laszlo, the Democrat's campaign manager. "It makes him look like a congressman, a typical politician."

It is the year of the anti-incumbent candidate, and challengers across the nation are running hard against Congress and the excesses for which it stands in the minds of many voters. Even incumbents have gotten into the act. Campaign signs posted in his northern California district credit Representative John T. Doolittle, a first-term Republican, with "taking on Congress."

Other self-described outsiders have extensive political backgrounds and have benefited from government perks and special-interest contributions just as have House members. In his district near Sacramento, for instance, Representative Fazio faces H. L. (Bill) Richardson, who was a state senator for 22 years and founded lobbying groups that have contributed millions to political candidates.

But there are also political novices, such as Representative Skaggs's challenger, who are making races competitive this year on the strength of anti-Washington sentiment. Republican nominees for a House that has been under Democratic control for 38 years have unloaded attacks on lawmakers for such problems as the House Bank and House Post Office scandals, congressional pay raises and federal deficits in hopes of joining what may be the largest incoming class since World War II. At least 91, and perhaps as many as 150 newcomers



President Bush, in an Atlanta Braves jacket, passing through Gainesville, Georgia, on a campaign tour, accompanied by two granddaughters, Jenna and Barbara Bush.

are expected, depending on how anti-incumbent sentiment and the presidential race affect congressional voting on Election Day.

Mr. Skaggs is threatened with defeat despite raising about 10 times as much money as his Republican challenger, the Reverend Bryan Day, a Southern Baptist preacher and first-time candidate. When he recently cited Mr. Day's infrequent votes in Colorado elections as evidence that he would be a lackadaisical House member, the

Day campaign replied that his spotty voting record showed the disgust he and others had felt toward politics as usual. Voter alienation and the impact of redistricting this year have lengthened the list of endangered incumbents that political analysts from both parties keep.

Republicans facing unusual difficulty in their re-election campaigns include Representatives Philip M. Crane of Illinois, William F. Goodling of Pennsylvania, Newt

Gingrich of Georgia, James R. Lightfoot of Iowa, Olympia J. Snowe of Maine and Donald E. Young of Alaska. The endangered Democrats include Representatives Anthony C. Belenzone of California, Albert G. Bustamante of Texas, Robert A. Borski of Pennsylvania, Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts, Romano L. Mazzoli of Kentucky and Mary Rose Oxtar of Ohio. In the case of Mr. Bustamante and Mr. Mavroules, legal problems have

### ELECTION NOTES

#### Burke's Pedigree Finds Clinton Is a Royal, Too

LONDON — Burke's Pedigree, citing 30 pages of documentation, aims to have traced Governor Bill Clinton's family back to 1264 and said Mr. Clinton is descended from Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Burke's also claims that President George Bush is a descendent of Leicester.

According to Burke, "Governor Clinton's genealogy includes Henry III of England, several medieval kings, such as Robert I of France." It said it tracked Mr. Clinton's lineage back through the Glyde family tree. Mr. Clinton's father's name was Blythe, and that was the name Mr. Clinton used before he took the name of his stepfather.

Mr. Bush's royal ancestors include Richard the Lion-Hearted, among others, said Harold Brooks-Baker, Burke's director. "Very few Americans are descendants of European and British monarchs," he said. "However, a high proportion of American presidents are connected to the blood royal." Those with royal links, Burke's has said in past election years, are Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, Franklin and Theodore Roosevelt, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams and Richard Nixon.

#### Bush Gets His Peace Dividend From Russia

MOSCOW — The speaker of the Russian parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, has endorsed George Bush for president. "I would like Bush to win the election," Mr. Khasbulatov said at a media seminar. He said that he was familiar with Mr. Bush and his platform and could well imagine the president's policies after the elections.

"But this is the Americans' affair, and we should not intervene," said Mr. Khasbulatov, one of President Boris N. Yeltsin's main political adversaries.

#### The 'L' Word Carries Less Sting These Days

AMHERST, Massachusetts — A team of media researchers said that voters, apparently eager for economic change, are shrugging off Republican attacks that say Mr. Clinton dodged the draft and wants to raise taxes.

The findings indicate that voters view Mr. Clinton, in keeping with Mr. Bush's assaults, as more liberal on issues than he actually is. But the results also show that voters generally do not care.

"People do see Clinton as a draft-dodger, tax-and-spend liberal," said Justin Lewis, who directed the study. "Voters are so desperate for change, they are going to vote for him anyway."

#### Quote-Unquote

President Bush telling supporters in Spartanburg, South Carolina, that he believes he will win re-election: "I'm absolutely confident in my heart of hearts. Don't believe these crazy polls. Don't believe these nutty pollsters."

#### Away From the Hustings

- Lead levels in almost one-fifth of the largest U.S. municipal water systems exceed the safety standards set last year by the Environmental Protection Agency, according to an EPA report.
- A special panel investigating the police response to the spring riots called for the Los Angeles Police Department to undertake a fundamental redeployment of officers back to basic patrol duties, move quickly to prepare for future emergencies and modernize inadequate communications systems.
- A typhoon with winds up to 110 miles an hour (177 kilometers an hour) struck Guam, knocking out power and water in places. There were no immediate reports of injuries or deaths on the island of 135,000.
- A moderate earthquake about 150 miles northwest of Los Angeles prompted scientists to alert seven Central California counties that a severe tremor might strike. The state Office of Emergency Services said, "There is a significant likelihood that an earthquake of magnitude 6 will occur on the San Andreas fault near Parkfield" by Friday.
- A man believed to be the first defendant in the nation convicted of rape despite DNA evidence suggesting he was not guilty has been freed pending a new trial after spending more than two years in jail. A Superior Court judge, Richard A. Damiani, ordered the prisoner, Ricky Hammond, released without bail on a promise to appear in court, but required that he report five days a week to the Connecticut Prison Association and submit to random drug testing.
- A reactor at the Oconee Nuclear Station at Seneca, South Carolina, shut down automatically when it lost some backup power. Utility officials did not know the cause. "There was no danger to the public. No release of radiation or injuries to personnel occurred," said Jim Hampton, the Oconee site vice president.
- The United States government is asking the states to reduce the amount of alcohol necessary to find a driver legally drunk. In a report to Congress, the Transportation Department recommended that states adopt a limit of 0.08 percent blood alcohol content as the legal measure of drunken driving. A total of 45 states use a blood alcohol threshold of 0.10. Only five have adopted the 0.08 measure. They are California, Maine, Oregon, Utah and Vermont.
- Americans tend to pay much more than Canadians for the same prescription drugs, according to the General Accounting Office, which compared U.S. and Canadian prices for 121 of the top 200 selling prescription medicines. Some examples: The thyroid drug Synthroid costs \$11.50 in the United States for 100 tablets and only \$3.13 in Canada. The anti-anxiety drug Xanax costs \$47.81 for 100 tablets in the United States compared with \$16.32 in Canada. The mefloquine drug Prevacin costs \$26.47 in the United States compared with \$10.10 in Canada for 100 tablets.

## '86 Cable Erodes Bush Account on Iran

By David Johnston  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A White House document, little noticed before, shows that in November 1986 George Bush endorsed a Reagan administration plan to conceal the specifics of the Iran initiative as details of the secret arms-for-hostage arrangement began spilling into public view.

The document, a cable from John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, to Secretary of State George P. Shultz, came shortly before Mr. Bush asserted that he had urged administration officials to tell the truth about the affair.

The message lists Mr. Bush as one of several senior officials favoring a "close-mouthed" policy even as Mr. Shultz urged disclosure. The Poindexter cable was one of tens of thousands of formerly classified papers made public by the Iran-contra congressional investigating committees in 1986 and 1987. Mr. Bush's role as vice president was not a central focus of the investigations, and so the document received little attention.

But in recent months his role in the Iran-contra affair, and whether he has explained his role in full, have become campaign issues. Democrats have pressed Mr. Bush for a fuller account of his actions during the affair.

The Poindexter memorandum suggests that Mr. Bush's position within the ranks of top officials as the scandal erupted to engulf the White House was somewhat different from the way he presented it in a major speech a month later. In that speech, intended to clear the air about the affair and his role in it, he said: "Let the chips fall where they may. We want the truth. The president wants it. I want it. And

the American people have a right to it. If the truth hurts, so be it. We got to take our lumps and move ahead."

Mr. Bush has since written a book and with his staff has answered, he estimates, 3,500 questions about the affair. But he has never provided a detailed account of how much he knew and what he did in an arrangement to sell arms to Iran in an effort to free American hostages there.

There has never been any evidence that Mr.

#### Poindexter's message listed Bush as favoring 'closed-mouth' policy.

Bush was aware of another central element of the affair, the diversion of some of the profits from those arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

C. Boyden Gray, Mr. Bush's legal counsel, said Tuesday that there was nothing new in the Poindexter document. "This is fully described in Chapter 19 of the congressional report," he said.

That chapter of the report, prepared by the House and Senate committees that investigated the affair, refers to the Poindexter cable but focuses primarily on other administration officials.

ment until December 1986, when the details were made public.

The Poindexter document implies that Mr. Bush knew enough of the Iran initiative to be sought out by Admiral Poindexter in the internal struggle over how much should be revealed. But it is also possible that Mr. Bush knew fewer of the details about the affair than Admiral Poindexter, the official directly in charge, and consequently might not have fully grasped how much would be concealed by a posture of nondisclosure.

The Poindexter memo was written on Nov. 5, 1986, two days after a Beirut weekly magazine disclosed that Robert C. McFarlane, a former national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan, had secretly traveled to Tehran the previous May in a failed effort to gain the release of the hostages in exchange for weapons.

In the aftermath of the magazine disclosures, Mr. Shultz, who had long opposed the initiative, urged Admiral Poindexter in a cable to make it clear in a public statement that the Iran initiative was a "special one-time operation based on humanitarian grounds."

The next day Admiral Poindexter sent his own cable to Mr. Shultz, then in Vienna. "At some point we will have to lay out all the facts," he wrote. "Having said that, I do not believe now is the time, because talking about it openly might hamper efforts to release other hostages, and because the administration had not yet told Congress about the program."

largely caused their re-election troubles.

Because of his House leadership positions Mr. Fazio, who is seeking an eighth term, appears more vulnerable than most Democratic members to the kind of anti-incumbent assaults that Mr. Richardson has launched.

Mr. Fazio, 50, chairs the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, serves as vice chairman of the Democratic Caucus and chairs the Appropriations subcommittee on the legislative branch, which pays House expenses.

As chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee, Mr. Fazio directed the floor debate in favor of 1989 legislation that increased the salaries of House members and banned them from taking speaking fees.

Though he had no House Bank overdrafts, he repeatedly responded last spring to Republican criticisms of the bank scandal as proof of Democratic misrule.

## Ex-UN Inspector Rebutts Bush's Denial on Iraq

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The former head of United Nations nuclear inspections in Iraq disputed on Wednesday President George Bush's statement that no American technology had been used in President Saddam Hussein's atomic weapons program.

"There was U.S. equipment there and certainly U.S. technology," said David A. Kay, the former UN official, speaking on NBC television.

Mr. Bush made the statement during the presidential debate on Monday night in response to assertions by Governor Bill Clinton and Rep. Pat Roemer that his administration had coddled Mr. Saddam before the Gulf War.

"The nuclear capability has been searched by the United Nations, and there hasn't been one single scintilla of evidence that there's any U.S. technology involved in it," the president said. "And what you're seeing on all this 'Iraqgate' is a bunch of people who were wrong on the war trying to cover their necks and try to do a little revisionism. And I cannot let that stand, because it isn't true."

Mr. Kay, who led three nuclear inspections in Iraq after the Gulf War, said: "There is no disputing that there was technology and equipment from other countries as well, far more than from the United States; all industrial countries supplied equipment to Saddam's program."

He was quoted earlier by the Center for Security Policy, a conservative research group, as saying Tuesday that "U.S.-manufactured equipment and nuclear technology were found as components of Iraq's nuclear program."

Mr. Kay cited as an example electron-beam welding machines made in the United States that the UN inspectors discovered at Iraqi nuclear development sites, the research group said in a news release.

In a letter published in The New York Times on Wednesday, the acting secretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, said, "The more than 20 inspections conducted in Iraq since the Gulf War by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations Special Commission have demonstrated conclusively that the U.S. technology made no significant contribution to Iraq's military capabilities."

## BUSH: Candidates Set a Rough Tone for Final Weeks

(Continued from page 1)

think. And he quoted his favorite bumper sticker: "Ammy the media. Re-elect President Bush."

"Anybody that sees me knows I'm optimistic," Mr. Bush said. "I'm a fighter."

Asked by a reporter if anyone had told him the campaign is over, Mr. Bush replied: "Not anybody I trust."

In Gastonia, North Carolina, the president hit in staccato fashion the elements of his new stump speech. He complained that Mr. Clinton engages in "this flip-flop and pattern of deception on one issue after another, whispering to one union

what they want to hear and then going out and saying something different."

Then he added: "You cannot lead by misleading."

"The biggest difference between us really relates to what he calls change," Mr. Bush said in Gastonia. "He wants \$150 billion in new taxes. He wants \$220 billion in new spending, and he wants trickle-down government, big government trickling down to the people, and we aren't going to let him get that."

The president said Mr. Clinton "is in the pocket of the trial lawyers" and would return the country to the days of high inflation and

high interest rates that existed during the administration of President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Bush cited, as he does at every campaign stop these days, Mr. Clinton's statement just before the Gulf War that he sympathized with the argument of Democrats who wanted to give more time for economic sanctions to work against Baghdad but, in close vote, would have voted to authorize the use of force.

"That is not leadership," Mr. Bush said. "That is pathetic."

Mr. Bush said he was "still offended" that Mr. Clinton had demonstrated against the Vietnam war while in England.

## U.S. Research Finds Cancer 'Ray of Hope'

BOSTON — Using the tumors of patients, American researchers say they have created custom-designed anti-cancer vaccines they hope will eventually become powerful enough to wipe out tumors. The study, published in the Thursday issue of the New England Journal of Medicine, was described as "a ray of hope" for people with cancer and other illnesses in which the immune system is not acting properly.

The research, conducted at the Stanford University School of Medicine, is part of a long battle to discover a way to recruit the body's immune system, which normally wipes out disease, and train it to attack wildly-growing tumor cells.

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**Herald Tribune**

# The Growing Islamization of Pakistan

By Molly Moore and John Ward Anderson  
*Washington Post Service*

LAHORE, Pakistan — When Nahmat Ahmar, a Christian school teacher, was called to the street outside his office in a village near here, he expected to meet a messenger. Instead, he was met by a knife-wielding man who angrily accused him of blaspheming the Prophet Mohammed and fatally stabbed him 17 times.

At the police station, some policemen rushed to kiss the attacker. Farooq Ahmed, 20, praising him for his "remarkable courage and commitment to Islam" according to a report on the incident by a human-rights group. Muslim clerics hailed him as a hero, villagers trekked to his cell with flowers and cookies, and the president of the local bar association volunteered free legal aid, the report said.

But no one — school children, fellow teachers, even the attacker — had ever heard Mr. Ahmar disparage Mohammed. Mr. Farooq said he learned of the allegation from anonymous handwritten posters on walls of the village, Faisalabad.

To many Pakistanis, Mr. Ahmar's slaying earlier this year and Faisalabad's reaction are symptomatic of the rising influence of zealous, sometimes fanatical, Islamic fundamentalism in the institutions of a nation whose governments, military and civilian, have been predominantly secular and long politically allied to the West.

In the last year, Pakistani courts and officials have imposed strict new Islamic laws on virtually every facet of society, from television soap operas to the nation's biggest banks. They have ordered television actresses to wear veils, mandated the death penalty for individuals found guilty of "defiling" Mohammed and are now debating whether banks should be allowed to charge interest in violation of religious doctrine.

"It's worse than what the Spaniards had at the time of the Inquisition," said Dorab Patel, a former Supreme Court justice who is active in human-rights issues.

The surge in fundamentalism is adding to deep religious, social and economic tensions in Pakistan. The more educated and Westernized upper classes see the rise in orthodoxy as a giant step backward, saying it is fueling sexual discrimination, religious persecution and human-rights violations. Business leaders say it will discourage foreign trade and investment, stunting the country's growth and damaging its potential as a trade link between the West and Central Asia.

Pakistan's mainly secular political system, largely inherited from British colonial rule, has co-existed since the 1940s with one of the Muslim world's most conservative

and influential fundamentalist movements. In a seeming contradiction wrought by Cold War politics, this country was also long allied with the United States, a nation often viewed with antipathy by radical Muslims.

Now, with Pakistan possessing nuclear capabilities and the Islamic world in turmoil after the Gulf War and the re-emergence of former So-

## 'It's worse than what the Spaniards had at the time of the Inquisition'

Dorab Patel, a former justice of the Supreme Court and a human-rights campaigner.

viet Central Asia, the United States is particularly eager to see Pakistan remain under the control of what Washington considers more moderate religious forces.

Over 15 years, however, fundamentalist movements have been expanding their influence, primarily in rural areas where the Friday prayers at mosques give conservative religious leaders a stage for addressing largely illiterate villagers.

Such movements, notably the largest and oldest fundamentalist political party, Jamaat-e-Islami, have received large infusions of money from Saudi Arabia and Iran. In recent years, according to numerous Pakistani press reports, money from Iran has helped finance construction and operation of huge Islamic centers in major cities and hundreds of small facilities in villages.

Jamaat-e-Islami, in particular, also benefited from its cooperative relationship with General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, who ruled Pakistan for 11 years and began a fitful, official campaign of Islamization in 1981.

As elsewhere in the Islamic world, fundamentalism has been fueled by the ballooning social and economic problems of the past decade: a burgeoning population, the long-term burden of millions of Afghan refugees, the loss of expatriate income from the once-booming economies of the Gulf and endemic corruption and infighting within the secular political system.

Ordinary Pakistanis, especially in the villages, remain deeply rooted in Islamic tradition. As in other such traditional societies, where secular political systems were imposed by European colonialism, it has been possible for fundamentalist campaigners to win converts to the idea that secular rule is a foreign idea that has failed a Muslim people.

In the last year, a weak national government, fearful of antagonizing influential religious leaders, has begun openly catering to them with the imposition of strict new regula-

tions based on sharia, or Islamic law.

Sweeping new powers have been given to the federal Shariat Court, a religious court system with authority to try individuals for breaking religious laws.

One of the most disputed rulings the court imposed within the last year requires the death penalty for people found guilty of blasphemy

against Mohammed. At least 30 have been charged since the stricter penalties were decreed, but none have yet been put to death.

"It is a terrifying law," said Asma Jahangir, a lawyer representing five men charged with blasphemy. "It's not just a matter of being put in prison — you can exploit a lot of people in the name of religion. The law is basically being used to intimidate people."

Thus far, most of those accused under the law have been non-Muslims. One of the most recent cases involved one of Pakistan's best-known social workers, an 81-year-old man who was taken from his home at midnight and imprisoned for blasphemy because religious leaders said a children's story book that he wrote about a lion could be

interpreted as a slight against Mohammed.

Another official said: "We are a nation of little sheep. It's a very poor country, and many people can't afford to take a stand" against the religious leaders.

This week in a ruling that has alarmed many Pakistanis, the government has decided to list the religion of all citizens on their identification cards, an action that human-rights campaigners compared to apartheid.

"The one document that gave" non-Muslims "equality under the constitution has now been undermined," the Frontier Post newspaper wrote in an editorial. "Pakistan's 'religious cleansing' will be much worse than the Nazi cleansing because Pakistan is not as efficient a state as Hitler's Germany."

# U.S. to Seek Substance In New Mideast Talks

By John M. Goshko  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — With the Middle East peace process about to mark its first anniversary, the seventh round of talks began here Wednesday with American officials planning to press Israeli and Arab negotiators to start seriously discussing the elements of a comprehensive peace.

In particular, a senior American official said, the United States is cautiously optimistic that the procedural wrangling that took up most of the last year is finished and that some important strides can be made in Israel's talks with Syria and with the Palestinian delegates from the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The official said the United States hoped it could coax the Palestinians into discussing the specific areas of responsibility they would have in an interim self-governing authority and arrangements for electing the authority in April or May.

Regarding Syria, the official added, the U.S. goal is to get a joint Israeli-Syrian statement of principles that would open the way to negotiations on an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights in exchange for a peace treaty and Syrian guarantees of normal relations.

The official's optimism runs counter to predictions by many Middle East experts that such progress is unlikely at this time. The pessimists believe that the opposing sides will stall until they see who wins the U.S. presidential election. They add that a recent surge of renewed violence in the occupied territories could force the Palestinians to make demands that Israel is not prepared to meet.

But citing what he called "the vastly improved atmosphere" of the sixth round of talks last month, the American official said the United States was determined "to push the parties for substantial progress and not let the latest round lapse into a holding pattern."

"The signals we've had from the Palestinians," he said, "give some grounds for hope that they will come to the table ready to discuss spheres of responsibility and the election modalities. If so, the talks could really take off."

At the same time, the official cautioned that it was too early to talk about "breakthroughs" or dramatic attempts to break the stalemate.

The terms of reference for the peace talks, agreed to by the participants, call for negotiating a five-year period of self-rule for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, to be followed by negotiations to determine the final status of the territories.

### ACROSS

- 1 Timely
- 5 Earthenware mug
- 10 Qualified
- 14 City of Judah
- 15 —the-wisp
- 16 Corn product
- 17 Faculty official
- 18 Autumnal hue
- 19 "Spring forward, fall —"
- 20 Sixtieth of a min.

### DOWN

- 2 Notion, in Lillie
- 3 Tree of W.U.S.
- 4 Sea bird
- 8 N. American poplar
- 6 "The — They Are A-Changin'": Dylan
- 7 Wittenberg's river
- 8 Seine island
- 9 Trees of New England
- 10 Circuit
- 11 American trees
- 12 Mechlin or guipure
- 13 Lions' rivals
- 21 Large number
- 23 Free (of)
- 25 Plan, in Ayr
- 26 Endure
- 27 Namesakes of Dorothy's dog
- 28 Like — of bricks
- 29 Requirement of fauna
- 31 Flying machines, for short
- 32 Riven
- 35 Begin tennis
- 38 — Kong

### Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 21

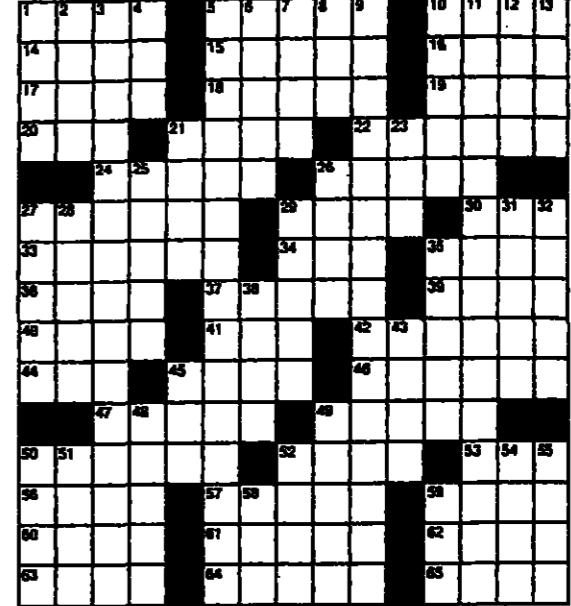
PORT STASH AMID  
EDIE NIGER VIDIA  
WILLIAMAWHELEER  
NEEDIER GREAT  
GOLD CART  
PEARLS MOVE BOA  
ATTA ALDES HELL  
THOMASRIARSHALL  
TIN NAMES ASIA  
ICE DIED SEPTET  
ARID GASP  
CHASE SIXTEEN  
RICHARDMJOHNSON  
ARTE ORION ETTIE  
MEIN BYTES DEED

### ACROSS

- 21 "Peter Pan" pirate
- 22 Three-wheelers
- 24 Assist
- 26 Like some birch bark
- 27 Aztec's predecessor
- 28 Fodder
- 30 Mahler's — Lied von der Erde
- 33 "—, buckle my shoe"
- 34 Malayan gibbon
- 35 Bandleader
- 36 Greenish blue
- 37 Rose's protector?
- 38 — (Fatha)
- 39 Hines
- 40 Golden ide
- 41 Rocky peak
- 42 Russian wolfhound
- 44 Opp. of NNE
- 45 — fide (genuine)
- 46 Broker's suggestion
- 47 Baker's topper
- 48 Merciless
- 50 Autumnal hue
- 52 Rainbows
- 53 Make an error
- 56 Folk singer Guthrie
- 57 Winfrey of TV
- 59 Autumnal hue
- 60 Farm implement
- 61 Declaim
- 62 Like — of bricks
- 63 Stretched
- 64 Kermit features
- 65 Plaintiff

### DOWN

- 2 Notion, in Lillie
- 3 Tree of W.U.S.
- 4 Sea bird
- 8 N. American poplar
- 6 "The — They Are A-Changin'": Dylan
- 7 Wittenberg's river
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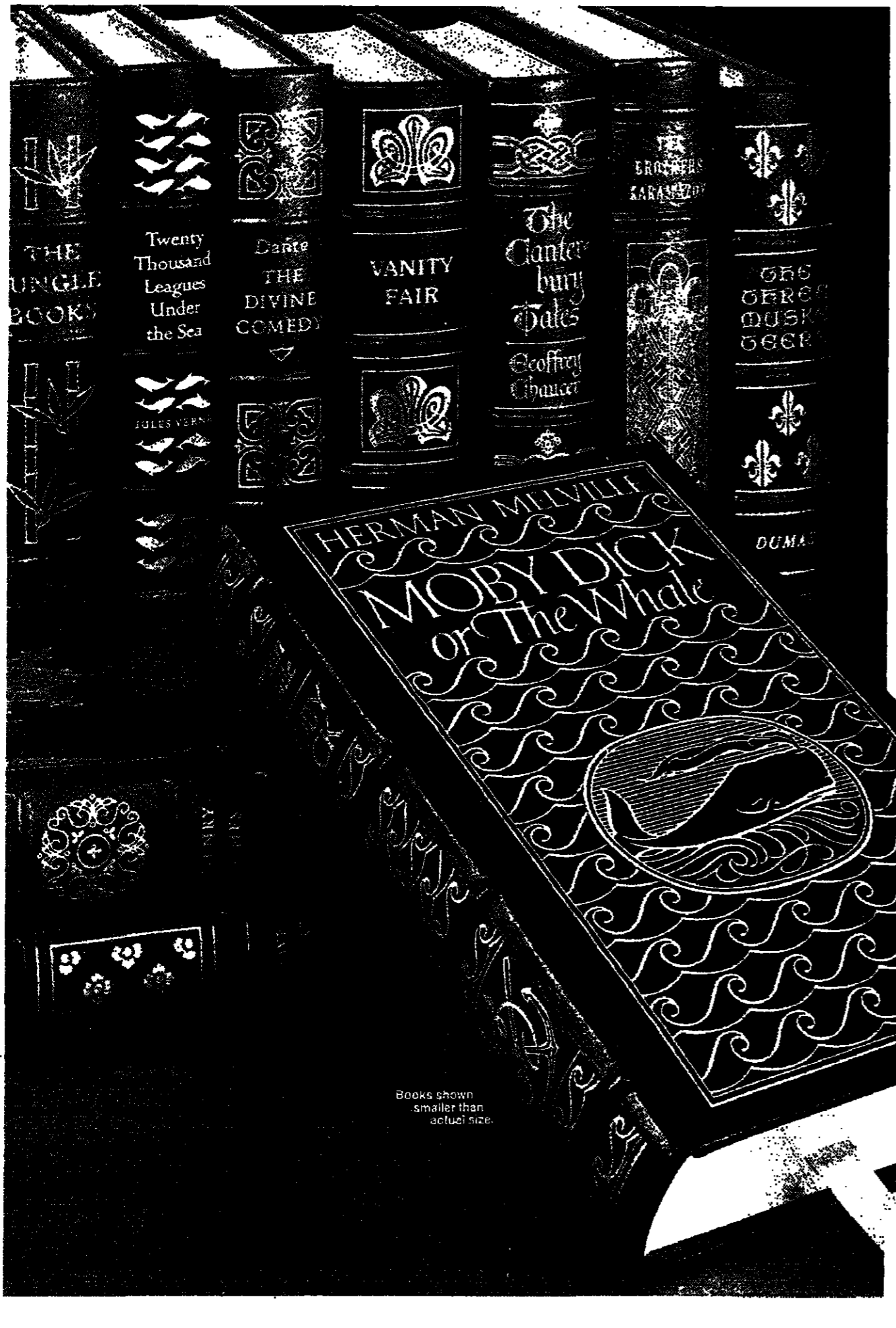
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### Beijing Trip Patten opens on Tarp Note

**Beijing** — The Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, took his usual for democratic reform to see leaders on Wednesday and met by a torrent of media.

clear that there is no room for compromise from the Chinese side, can't say we reached a meeting ends on what I put forward, Patten said after more than six hours of talks with his Chinese counterpart, Lu Ping, secretary of the Hong Kong and Liaison Office.

here is some time, but not limited time," he said, making clear although he is open to new proposals from Beijing, Hong Kong would go it alone on reform or without China's blessing. Elections must be held in 1995.

Patten is scheduled to meet a leader on Thursday. Although he would normally be expected to see Prime Minister Li Peng, there has been speculation he will be snubbed.

report in the overseas edition People's Daily, the Chinese Communist Party newspaper, accused Mr. Patten of "playing politics and putting on a show."

Mr. Patten's reform plans have asked a dispute, and if it continues it will have a great impact on Hong Kong's stability and the future will be hard to estimate," it said.

Mr. Patten's maiden policy speech this month outlined a blueprint for change that takes advantage of gray areas in the 1984 Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future to ensure that the first time residents will be able to elect most seats in the legislature, directly or indirectly.

The harshest words came from Wei Po, a Hong Kong-based newspaper that is a Beijing mouthpiece, which reran a series of anti-Patten editorials in a two-page supplement. One accused him of high-handed behavior with his radical take-up of Hong Kong's Executive Council, an advisory body to the government.

In opening remarks to Lu Ping, Mr. Patten made an ill-concealed jab at China over an airport project in Hong Kong that Beijing is backing.



ANGOLAN CRISIS — Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, expressing his reluctance to resume the country's civil war because of disputed elections but announcing that his troops were mobilizing. Efforts Wednesday by international mediators in Luanda to avert the collapse of the peace accords reached in May were unsuccessful.

## UN Overrides U.S. on Iraq Aid Plan

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali, despite objections from the United States, approved a new relief aid agreement with Iraq on Wednesday that calls for 300 United Nations guards and an unspecified number of aid workers.

UN sources said he notified the Security Council that he was in favor of an agreement worked out in Baghdad last weekend and that it would be signed shortly.

Britain and France indicated earlier that they would not support

U.S. objections to the Memorandum of Understanding. American officials said the pact, which places limits on UN guards and facilities, would permit Iraq to hamper UN operations. The memorandum's backers say it must be put into effect quickly to help Iraqi refugees through the winter.

On Monday, senior American officials denounced the agreement. One official called it a "cave-in" to Iraq and said the Bush administration "will expect the support of our allies in making that clear to the secretary-general."

But on Tuesday, the administration adopted a more restrained tone. The State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher, said the United States had "some serious questions and concerns." Britain and France seemed prepared to let the accord stand.

A French official said that for Paris, the agreement "is not an issue of concern."

He said the Memorandum of Understanding had always been outside the scope of the Security Council and was the responsibility of the secretary-general.

An allied official said Britain was also not opposed to the agreement. "If the UN believes it can fulfill its requirements through the Memorandum of Understanding, that's their business," the official said. "I don't quite know what the American problem is."

The Memorandum of Understanding stipulates the number and deployment of UN guards and relief personnel in Iraq. Over the weekend, UN officials agreed with Baghdad to place 300 UN guards in the north and, under conditions, relief personnel in the south.

A previous agreement allowed for up to 500 guards throughout Iraq, but the number declined sharply after the pact lapsed June 30. Today, there are just over 100 guards, all of them in the Kurdish-run north.

## Israel Starts Distributing New Gas Masks

**OR YEHUDA, Israel** — Israel began equipping its 5 million people with improved gas masks on Wednesday as a precaution against chemical warfare.

"We believe in the situation we are living in, in the world we are living in, you never know what the coming crisis is," Brigadier General Yeshai Dotan said.

Masks were first distributed two years ago during the Gulf crisis after Iraq threatened Israel with chemical weapons. The army said all Israelis, whether they were exchanging old masks or did not have any, would get new masks within 10 months.

General Dotan said the nearly 2 million Palestinians living under Israeli occupation would receive masks only in an emergency. Military analysts said the timing of the distribution had no strategic significance.

The operation began as Middle East peace talks resumed in Washington. "We hope the peace talks will bring peace," Major General Zeev Livneh, directing the mask distribution, told Israeli radio. "Yet we cannot ignore threats to the home front posed by countries that do not border us, far away like Iran, Iraq and Libya, that invest not small sums on development and purchase of long-range weapons."

**Explosion in Baghdad**  
Explosions at an Iraqi ammunition depot killed 3 people, injured 27 and shook houses and windows in Baghdad, Reuters on Wednesday quoted an Iraqi newspaper as reporting. The report did not give the exact location of the depot.

The newspaper said "several security committees" were investigating the incident.

## Gangs, Payoffs and Politicians: Outrage Is at a Peak in Japan

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — In 1987, Noboru Takeshita and his faction in the governing party wielded immense influence in Japan — more, some said, than the government. But he was powerless to remove the last obstacle to his becoming prime minister: the loud, mocking attacks from a rightist group's sound trucks.

Winning the endorsement of party elders hinged on his silencing the trucks, which are a fixture of political life in Tokyo.

Then, after all else failed, Shin Kanemaru, a powerful ally, took a remarkable step: He reportedly sought the help of a major organized-crime boss, Susumu Ishii.

After Mr. Ishii met with Torao Inamoto, the leader of the rightist group running the trucks, the blast stopped, and Mr. Takeshita became prime minister.

This episode was not the end of the relationship: Mr. Kanemaru admitted recently that he later accepted an illegal \$4 million contribution from a trucking company with close ties to Mr. Ishii.

The kingmaker escaped with a token fine, but he was forced to resign his position in the governing Liberal Democratic Party, and last week he gave up his seat in parliament, setting off one of the most revealing and damaging scandals in postwar Japanese history.

Organized crime takes in billions of dollars a year — mainly from gambling, drugs, prostitution, labor rackets and extortion, but also increasingly from legitimate business.

No details have come to light on how Mr. Kanemaru may have used Mr. Ishii to silence the attacks on Mr. Takeshita. But prosecutors, in the face of intense criticism, plan to pursue the case, raising the possibility that more public officials will be implicated.

"Because of these events we are going to have to think hard about the meaning of freedom and democracy in Japan," said Shokei Arai, a young member of the Liberal Democratic Party who has formed a splinter group to demand reform. "We have to think about the freedom we're losing."

Neither Mr. Kanemaru nor Mr. Takeshita have commented on the highly detailed reports of their involvement with the yakuza, the organized crime families. Mr. Kanemaru's guilty plea, which he made under tremendous pressure, permitted him to avoid any questioning by prosecutors.

Mr. Takeshita has said he will comment by the end of the month, and some opposition politicians have threatened to call him and Mr. Kanemaru to testify before parliament.

Mr. Ishii died in September 1991; Mr. Inamoto, who led the rightist group, known as the Nippon Konmito, died in April 1991.

Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest daily newspaper, said in an editorial on Sunday, "We think Kanemaru's connection with a late leader of a major crime syndicate — before the formation of the Takeshita cabinet — indicates corruption in the very heart of Japan's power structure."

Several facts suggest the relationship to Mr. Ishii was not casual. The intermediary Mr. Kanemaru used to contact him was Hiroyasu Watanabe, the former president of Tokyo Sagawa Kuyubin, the trucking company that gave Mr. Kanemaru the illegal \$4 million contribution.

Mr. Watanabe reportedly provided Mr. Ishii and companies he controlled with about \$2 billion in loans and loan guarantees, a huge sum if Mr. Ishii did but a single favor.

Mr. Watanabe is currently under indictment on charges that his loans to Mr. Ishii's companies, nearly all of which are now uncollectable, were made improperly.

But Tokyo Sagawa Kuyubin was not alone. Several big financial institutions dealt openly with Mr. Ishii and his companies, in spite of his notoriety.

Mr. Ishii was at the center of a different scandal last year when it was disclosed that he had received more than \$200 million in loans from two of Japan's largest brokerage houses, Nomura Securities and Nikko Securities, which helped execute his huge stock investments.

The most serious factor in the current situation, the factor that I take most seriously, is that the *borokobutsu* was involved at the birth of the Takeshita cabinet," said Ryuzo Hashimoto, a longtime Takeshita ally and former finance minister, using an expression for organized crime families.

He added that, though he did not know if the reports were true, the appearance of these contacts could seriously harm Japanese politicians internationally as well as at home.

"A lucky thing for us right now is that people in your country are focused on the election and have no time for Japan," Mr. Hashimoto said. "If it was a quiet time in the United States, there would be lots of criticism of Japan by your politicians."

With the latest disclosures, a tale that once appeared to be about the mob's spreading influence has been transformed into what even the leaders of the governing party admit is a deeply unsettling glimpse into the nature of Japanese democracy.

The scandals that have hit the business and political worlds in recent years have added to the cynicism most Japanese show toward the power elite, but none have touched off as much outrage about how the system works.

According to the police, there are about 90,000 members of organized crime in Japan, belonging to more than 3,000 groups dominated by three large

**Takeshita Ally Wins Battle for Party Post**  
Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — A ghost of governments past resurfaced in Japanese politics as the biggest faction in the dominant party chose as its new chairman a close ally of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The new faction head, Keizo Obuchi, was picked early Thursday after a week of bitter debate within the faction. He takes over the job long held by Shin Kanemaru, who was forced to resign last week after confessing to receiving a huge illegal payoff from a mob-connected businessman.

Mr. Kanemaru had used his position as faction head to become the most powerful figure in Japanese politics. Mr. Obuchi, in contrast, is expected to use the job

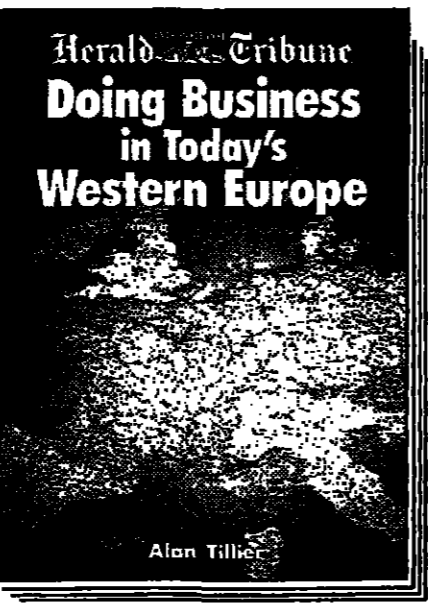
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### EUROPEAN TOPICS

#### EC Adopts New Law On Maternity Leave

The European Trade Union Confederation on Wednesday criticized a new European Community law setting minimum levels of protection for pregnant women, saying it fell short of what had been expected.

"The directive sells women short," the confederation said, adding, however, that the law adopted by EC governments Monday would at least set minimum levels of protection and would produce significant improvements in Britain.

The law, which will guarantee women a minimum of 14 weeks of maternity leave as well as compensation at least equaling sick pay, was adopted following weeks of wrangling between Italy, which held out for better protection, and the other EC capitals. In the end Rome abstained, allowing the plan to go ahead. Britain, which had said the rules were too liberal, also abstained.

The ruling will improve conditions in Britain, where those with less than two years' full-time service or five years' part-time service will no longer be excluded from maternity leave or pay. More liberal legislation in other EC countries will not be affected by the new law.

The measure also states that an employer may not fire a woman because she is pregnant.

Those who are pregnant will also have the right to get medical checkups during working hours and to refuse night work or potentially hazardous tasks without prejudice.

#### Around Europe

Plans by the Dutch government to solve a major pollution problem by turning the country's manure mountain into odorless fertilizer pellets are proving a failure, an official report said this week. A project to build factories to process the country's manure stocks into saleable fertilizer was very uneconomic and doomed to fail, the confidential but widely-leaked study said. With about as many pigs as people, and millions of cows and chickens, Dutch farms each year produce 84 million tons of manure, 13 million more than the land can absorb. Manure seeping from overflowing storage is polluting waterways, while ammonia evaporates, causing acid rain.

But the report found that the cost of building factories was too high and pellet sales too low to provide a viable solution.

Belgium's first department store for funeral articles opened Wednesday in Frémeux, a small town near Liège. Officially called Roc'Eclerc, the affiliate of the French Leclerc supermarket chain has already been dubbed "the supermarket of death" by the public. The store will offer such items as grave-stones, coffins and flowers at discount prices, according to Willy Secret, the manager.

Sytske Looijen

## GROWTH: A Change in Europe's Policy Is Seen as Bundesbank Cuts Some Interest Rates

(Continued from page 1)

looking solely at M-3 developments," Mr. Tietmeyer said.

M-3 is a broad measure of the German money supply. Figures reported Wednesday by the Bundesbank show that M-3, through September, rose at an annualized rate of 9.1 percent compared with the fourth quarter of last year.

Most of that increase came during late 1991, however. In fact, money-supply growth has been leveling off since the beginning of the year, providing some quiet comfort to those on the Bundesbank board who follow these unpublicized money figures.

Whatever the technicalities, analysts said, the Bundesbank is clearly acknowledging that its previous approach was too rigid.

"It's plain that the Bundesbank is no longer seriously looking at achieving 2 percent

inflation at the end of the year," Mr. Brown said. "That's a significant development."

Ingen Rust, monetary economist with Westdeutsche Landesbank, told Reuters that the central bankers had now turned their attention to the risks of a serious downturn facing the German economy.

"Inflation warnings will not go away, and the Bundesbank will certainly not move too quickly," he said, "but it is clearly paving the way for even lower interest rates."

In Paris, there are rumblings in the French government that an internal debate is under way over how much longer the economy can withstand double-digit interest rates, which were pushed up further in late September to defend the franc. Unless German rates come down again soon, a French cabinet official said, there could be stronger challenges to the government's austerity policies.

At the same time, analysts at Credit Lyon-

nais recently issued a report contending that the goal of trying to eliminate inflation was likely to do more harm than good to the struggling French economy.

Germany's gradual shift to an easier monetary stance carries with it several ironies. It was the abrupt collapse last month in the European exchange-rate mechanism, long dominated by the Bundesbank, that appears to have broken the logjam preventing countries such as Britain and Italy from pursuing more flexible economic policies.

Britain, which is considered an outpost by many of its European partners for withdrawing from the currency grid, allowing the pound to plunge and slashing its borrowing costs, now appears to be pointing the way toward lower rates elsewhere.

"London may just have been the first in Europe to recognize the need to produce more growth than ever before to try to over-

come the employment problem," said David Roche, at Morgan Stanley International in London. "Britain can't be a black sheep if the whole flock is the same color."

Another irony is that Germany appears to be finally doing what Washington has long urged to stimulate global growth just as President George Bush appears to be headed for defeat in the Nov. 3 election. Mr. Bush's reelection prospects are dim largely because of the poor performance of the U.S. economy during his tenure.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady "has been jumping up and down all over Germany for more than a year calling for growth, growth and more growth," said David Hale, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services in Chicago. "Too bad for him he won't be around to enjoy any of the benefits."

## MADONNA: Sex and Deconstruction Are Strange Bedfellows in the Modern Book World

(Continued from page 1)

cent Madonna wannabes will make of the book's relentless equation of sex and power, its sadomasochistic view of human relationships — it will doubtless be pored over avidly in academia, where it will be discussed, debated and deconstructed by a growing number of self-styled Madonna scholars.

The work of some of these experts is already available in "The Madonna Connection: Representational Politics, Subcultural Identities and Cultural Theory," a volume of essays edited by Cathy Schwichtenberg, who teaches speech communication at the University of Georgia, and published by Westview Press.

The book, which features essays grouped in four areas — "race and

audiences, reception and interpretation within the gay community, foundationalist or anti-foundationalist conceptions of feminist theory and praxis, and the ideological force of commodity culture" — sheds little light on Madonna. What the book does do is point up the distressing state of academic scholarship, a scholarship blindly infatuated with the solipsistic tenets of deconstruction, bog-tied by jargon and critical dogma, and devoid of common sense and the ability to make aesthetic distinctions.

It is hard to read "The Madonna Connection" with a straight face. Many of the essays in this volume — which have titles like "Feminist Politics and Post-Modern Seductions: Madonna and the Struggle for Political Articulation" and "Material Girl: The Effacements of Post-Modern Culture" — read like National Lampoon parodies of academic criticism. One keeps expecting the author to interject an "only kidding!" or a "just joking!"; instead, one gets dozens of deadly serious qualifications, footnotes and citations, as though the writers were discussing Heidegger or Hegel.

Barthes, Foucault, Brecht and

even Kant are invoked to explain the Madonna phenomenon (or MP, to one scholar). Madonna herself is compared to the likes of Jean Genet and Fritz Lang. She is also described as a "modern Medusa," a "queen of gender disorder and racial deconstruction" and "a barometer of culture that directs our attention to cultural shifts, struggles and changes."

David Tetzlaff, who teaches film and television production at Miami University in Ohio, talks solemnly of early and late Madonna: her "Boy Toy phase" and her "Chameleon phase," and E. Deidre Pribram, an assistant professor of film and video at Pennsylvania State University, spends nearly two pages deconstructing the power dynamics between Madonna and Warren Beatty in "Truth or Dare."

Madonna haters are referred to by some of the scholars in this volume as "insubordinate readers," while Madonna and her videos are repeatedly referred to as "texts."

Greg Seigworth, a doctoral candidate in the department of speech communication at the University of Illinois, even seems vaguely nonplussed that Madonna happens to be a "real person — who will al-

ways exceed and impinge on the field of textual representation — operating within an undeniably intricate matrix of corporeal and corporate relations."

The debate about Madonna's relationship to feminism is raised again at considerable length: Is she a role model of the fiercely independent woman or another shameless capitalist perpetuating sexist stereotypes?

Are her videos ironic post-modern portraits that subvert conventional patriarchal notions of woman, or are they simply pretentious cheesecake, designed to titillate and exploit?

The other questions addressed by the essays in "The Madonna Connection" are familiar as well. Is the singer guilty, in videos like "Vogue," of cynically appropriating ideas from the gay culture, or by introducing such ideas to the mainstream, is she posing a genuine challenge to establishment values and beliefs? Is her ability to continually reinvent her persona a sign that she lacks authenticity as a person and an artist? Or is it an indication that she is an artist in control of her own myth?

In the course of addressing such questions, the writers in "The Madonna Connection" huff and puff and create an enormous amount of hot air. Ronald B. Scott, an assistant professor in the department of mass communication at Miami University in Ohio, argues that in her video "Like a Prayer," "Madonna shows a way for blacks and whites to effectively tackle the seemingly impossible task of solving the race problem."

Eric Michaels, a scholar quoted by Mr. Seigworth, says that in watching Madonna's "Open Your Heart" video, "we can't help but notice suspiciously academic references to Lacan's essays about 'the Gaze,' Deleuze and Guattari's 'Anti-Oedipus,' the feminist critique of woman's film image, and other citations too scholarly to be believed but too precise to dismiss."

Despite pages and pages of such blather, the scholars in this book make some amazingly obvious assessments: "Madonna is incredibly popular." Or: "Clearly, Madonna is not universally loved." Or: "The politics of sex and gender representations as they relate to identity has not been lost on Madonna."

## EGYPT:

### U.K. Tourist Slain

(Continued from page 1)

ship carrying 140 German tourists. Three of the Egyptian staff on the ship were injured. The attack, which lasted about three minutes, took place as the vessel left a jetty at Deir Hawas in Minya province, 150 miles south of Cairo.

In June two home-made bombs exploded in a pharaonic temple, and in August a gasoline bomb was tossed at a tourist bus. No one was injured in either incident.

The Islamic Group issued a statement at the end of August to foreign embassies. It told embassy officials "not to send their people to Luxor and Qena."

A representative of the group told reporters last month: "The ruling regime has started a campaign to close mosques, prevent meetings, stop Friday prayers, arrest Muslim young men and take their relatives hostage while it provides protection, luxury and facilities for people called tourists."

The Islamic Group official accused the government of tearing down mosques and homes "and building hotels and providing luxury buses for tourists."

"I have to put a stop to these hotels and buses," he said.

There has been an influx of weapons into southern Egypt across the porous border with the Sudan in recent months. Egyptian officials said. The Islamic government in the Sudan, these officials contended, has provided both material and training to militants. A senior Egyptian official said he estimated about 2,500 Egyptian militants were undergoing military training in the Sudan.

"The Islamic group is able to capitalize on the experience of several hundred Egyptians who fought in the Afghanistan conflict," a senior Egyptian official said. "and others who have been trained in bases in the Sudan. When they carry out an attack now they do so in a standard military manner. Those people are not amateurs."

## MOSCOW: Yeltsin Loses Vote in Parliamentary Test

(Continued from page 1)

confrontation between Mr. Yeltsin and his government, on the one hand, and conservative forces opposed to a rapid transition to a free market.

The parliament's decision to convene the Congress of People's Deputies, Russia's most powerful legislative body, on Dec. 1 is certain to result in a strong push for the resignation of the reformist prime minister, Yegor T. Gaidar, and his cabinet. A faction will also seek Mr. Yeltsin's ouster.

"The opposition has chosen a direct way to bury the course of reforms and democracy at the December congress," General Dmitri Volkogonov, a Yeltsin adviser, told the Interfax news agency.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozirev, summoned to parliament to explain recent criticisms of Mr. Khasbulatov and other legislators, read a statement on behalf of himself and Yeltsin aides associated with the reform forces.

"We warned and we warn today of a dramatic activation of various revenge forces, and of a threat to the strategic course of Russian reforms," Mr. Kozirev said. "We believe it our civic duty not to keep silent about this; rather, we want to mobilize the healthy forces of society to counteract it."

Mr. Khasbulatov, for his part, warned darkly before his disappearance that the request to postpone the Congress was "meant to aggravate the situation."

To some extent, the lurid language of recent political confrontations reflects Moscow's unfamiliarity with the idea of loyal opposition or healthy differences of views.

But the shallow roots of democracy combined with soaring inflation and dwindling production has produced fears for the future that go well beyond rhetoric. Rumors of a reshuffle are a daily occurrence, and many extreme-right deputies routinely say that Mr. Yeltsin "will not last until the end of his first term," as a deputy, Mikhail Astafiev, asserted in an Interfax interview on Wednesday.

The murkiest of the events on Wednesday was the report of the shoot-out between a policeman and three members of the 5,000-man parliament's security service, which the newspaper Izvestia has said is a "mysterious, low-profile structure" that obeys personal orders only from Mr. Khasbulatov.

The public prosecutor reported that one captain in the parliament guard was killed by a Moscow police officer and another wounded. The police said the police officer shot after three guardsmen began to beat him.

## Russia's Lotto Rush, Even for Rubles

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A computerized lottery arrived in Moscow on Wednesday promising a weekly million-ruble drawing, and Russians responded with typical enthusiasm to this latest capitalist import.

"The way inflation is going, a million rubles won't pay for anyone's dream," said a grumbling Vladimir Zinakov, 62.

"People in these parts never had a million rubles, and they never will," said Nikolai Tetrayev, nonetheless filling in his card.

"The first thing I'd do if I won is get the hell out of here to America," said Viktor Ivanov, 36. "I'm sick of living this way."

Unfortunately, at the latest exchange rate — 368 rubles to the dollar and falling fast — a million rubles is only \$2,717, hardly enough to buy the Caribbean vacation pictured on the brochure, let alone the bright red Audi or the elegant Tudor-style country home also featured in the promotional leaflet.

Still, just as many Russians embrace change even as they complain about it, many Muscovites rushed out on Wednesday to one of the thousand bright-yellow Lotto Million kiosks around town to "take step toward making their dream come true," as advertise-

ments suggested. More than 5 million tickets have been sold for the first official drawing on Thursday, game organizers said.

The cheapest possible bet on one card is 10 rubles, or about 3 cents.

The computerized lottery has been organized by a joint venture between a Greek company and the Russian Olympic Committee, which is counting on corner gamblers to finance its 1996 team now that state subsidies have disappeared. The Greek company, Intracom, has already invested \$20 million in the operation, company officials said at a news conference.

Forty percent of lottery revenues will be returned to players as prizes. The Olympic Committee will get 30 percent, sharing a bit with Moscow and other municipal governments. The remaining 30 percent will cover the costs and profits of Intracom, company officials said.

The officials said organizing a lottery here had not been without its special trials. Seeking publicity in advance of the first drawing on Thursday, the company gave tickets away during the last two weeks and chose two million-ruble winners already.

—FRED HIATT

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PARIS FASHION



Yves Saint Laurent: above, black sweater and hose slung with accessories; Chinese brocade jackets with gilded sarong skirts. Below, Lanvin's suit with train.



Season Ends With a Wrap-Up

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The end of the international fashion shows was an anticlimax. Yves Saint Laurent traded scissors for chopsticks, serving up a Chinese theme; Lanvin sent out clothes to fill its brand-new Paris store. It was left to Hervé Léger to show modern creative energy as he wrapped up the shows with his bandage-wrap dresses.

Yet this has been a strong season with a focus on fluidity and softness that is making short sharp tailoring look out of date. As Joan Kramer, the fashion director of Neiman-Marcus, puts it: "The expected tailleur has more or less disappeared."

The most talked about show of the week was not even on the runway. It was the wild AIDS benefit at the Folies Bergère in which everyone from Romeo Gigli to Boy George got a "walk-on" part and some of the prettiest clothes in Paris were on the drag queens in the audience. Why is it that in the 1990s fashion's avant-garde draws inspiration from men dressed as women, yet vice versa now seems just a drag?

Yves Saint Laurent caused a fashion revolution when he first reinterpreted men's clothes for women. Now he is trying to give the jacket and pants a flip of femininity, so he curved a riding jacket here or softened up the pants there. Above all, he turned to China for inspiration, making a popovers jacket and pajama pants in vibrant silks the cornerstone of the collection. "It's a romantic view of China, from before the revolution — and especially for me about color," said Saint Laurent after the show, which had the buyers and clients upstanding for an ovation.

So it was a dream of China, nicely done, but nothing much to do with current fashion in its bright colors or its easy silhouette. The stand-out chinoiserie was for evening: a brocade jacket printed with flat flowers over molten-gold silk pants. Chinese pajamas — some split at the sides — would come in mixes of geometric prints on silk, which gave an easy, unstructured silhouette, while Chinese dresses looked like Suzy Wong with shoulder pads. Hair was tied in an Oriental pigtail or decorated with raffia butter-

flies. The show opened with models in black hose and sweaters slung about with accessories, which are designed by Loulou de la Falaise — dressed backstage in a gold Mao blouse.

Saint Laurent's sublime color sense brought mixes of lime with turquoise and purple, or green with orange and aqua, all in shiny silks and satins — part of the Oriental theme but the antithesis of this season's smoky colors and roughened fabrics.

The rest of the show seemed out to please. For the customers there were skirt-length options from classic short for slim-line summer dresses to an ankle-deep sweep of white pleated dress. One knitted skirt dipped indecisively from thigh high to midcalf, and sarongs also skirted the hemline issue.

But nothing in this show seemed very sure. Not even Saint Laurent's legendary sense of taste. The mingled popovers, that, popped up January's haute couture appeared here, under Chinese jackets with gilly sarongs, and the bride was clad in a bit of black chiffon over visible panty hose.

At Lanvin, Dominique Morloti, who made his name as a men's designer, made a reasonable job of the new collection. The opening was about cross-dressing in pantsuits, but what was once redolent of Dietrich and Garing is now in most women's wardrobes. Inté de la Fressange, in the audience in pants worn with a crimson velvet hat, showed how these things should be done. Morloti's way of jazzing up mannish tailoring was to add a train to a long stern skirt.

The new Lanvin look of skinny angora dresses or simple crepe slips veiled in chiffon is cool, modern and minimal, relying for luxury effect on finish and make — rather like the enormous new seven-floor menswear store and its women's partner across the Faubourg Saint-Honoré. They are designed by Terence Courran and were opened with a flourish this week by Michel Pietrini, Lanvin's president, and by joint owners Henry Racamier of Orofio and Lindsay Owen-Jones of L'Oréal.

Most of the Lanvin show looked suspiciously like a floor-by-floor product formula: honeycomb piqué bathrobes, followed by washed silk and linen pajamas; gauzy dresses in the signature



shade of Lanvin blue that bathes the store. Since American designers have already done the clean luxury look and Claude Montana did the scalped couture cuts when he was at Lanvin, the show lacked sparkle.

FOR that you had to be at Hervé Léger's show Wednesday when the designer, who made a thing out of bandage-strip dresses, showed that he can also make clothes, which included soft pants with an apron wrap and a delicious parody of the Parisienne suit — the jacket scooped at the front and padded at the hips.

Léger's made-by-hand wrap dresses caress the body, and this season focused on the bosom, not just in the cut, but also in the graphic colors that cut a compass swirl of black, white, red or yellow across the body's curves. Some of the dresses might once have been dismissed as too brief for a Marilyn Monroe swimsuit. But like all modern designers, Léger had varying lengths: to-the-knee hemlines, and a midcalf dress with a trumpet flare tacked on that did not quite work. He also had a feel for mixing in materials like crinkled chiffon and ribbon crochet that express the current feel for transparency.

Edgar Bronfman of Seagram, which has just decided to invest in Léger through its Mumm champagne subsidiary, described the collection as "a great step forward, showing a lot more to him than just the wraps."

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Breast Cancer Study: No Link to Dietary Fat

By Gina Kolata New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To the immense disappointment of cancer experts, a study of more than 89,000 women has found no evidence that a diet low in fat or high in fiber protects against breast cancer.

For years, investigators have suggested that women with diets high in fat and low in fiber might be more likely to develop breast cancer. Many women say that virtually the first thing they do after being treated for breast cancer is to reduce fat in their diets to protect against a recurrence.

The new study, by Dr. Walter C. Willett of the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston and his colleagues, is not the first to fail to find a relationship between diet and breast cancer.

"This is an excellent study," said Dr. Marc Lippman, a breast cancer specialist who directs the Vincent Lombardi Cancer Center at Georgetown University. "A lot of people who look at it will wind up saying, 'If your goal is to do something really substantial about breast cancer risk, you're wasting your time with fat reduction.'"

But some investigators say they have not given up on the fat and fiber hypothesis. Dr. Lawrence Kushi of the University of Minnesota, whose own study of 35,000 Iowa women found a similar negative result, said: "I continue to hope. I believe in the back of my mind that we will design a study that will detect a relationship."

Barbara Kronman, a co-director of Share, a New York area self-help group for women with breast cancer, said: "I think women will be disappointed and will not really believe it. This is one of the few areas in which we can feel some control over our lives. If this gets taken away from us, we are left with a very fatalistic approach."

In their study, published Wednesday in The Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. Willett and his colleagues followed 89,494 nurses for eight years, asking detailed questions about their diets and health.

During the study period, 1,439 of the women developed breast cancer. But, the researchers said, no matter how they analyzed and scrutinized the data, they could not find any relationship between what the women ate and their chances of getting breast cancer.

But the researchers found no such association in the 774 women in the study who got breast cancer after menopause.

"The preponderance of evidence now is that there is no association between dietary fat in middle or later life and risk of breast cancer," said David J. Hunter, an author of the study. He added that the investigators could not exclude the possibility that dietary fat did have an effect, but that it acted only during childhood and adolescence.

A girl with a low-fat diet may have a reduced risk of breast cancer when she is an old woman, no matter what she eats then. But there are no studies to establish this, Dr. Hunter said.

Another possibility is that any difference in breast cancer risk due to a low-fat diet may be manifested only at levels far below what most people eat, in diets in which fat accounts for less than 20 percent of calories, for example.

But Dr. Hunter said that is a diet that is very difficult for most people to adhere to, and there is no proof that doing so would affect breast cancer risk.

NEVERTHELESS, he emphasized that there were other reasons to eat less fat. The same nurses' study, as well as other studies, have shown that the more fat people eat, the greater their risk of colon cancer. And a high-fat diet is associated with an increased risk of heart disease.

Dr. Peter Greenwald, an expert on cancer prevention at the National Cancer Institute, said the dietary fat hypothesis had

received impetus from studies showing that laboratory rats were more likely to get breast cancer when they were on diets high in fat and from comparisons of breast cancer rates in different countries.

Women from countries where fat consumption is low have far less breast cancer than women from countries like the United States, where fat consumption is high.

Although fat consumption was not the only difference between the countries, it seemed a likely culprit. Dr. Greenwald said. Other possibilities are that the women in countries where fat consumption is low had their first menstrual periods later than American women and had children earlier, factors that can reduce cancer risk.

Nonetheless, Dr. Greenwald said: "The international differences are big. If the U.S. had the breast cancer rate of Japan, there would be 11,000 rather than 46,000 breast cancer deaths each year."

He said the only way to resolve the questions now was with a study planned by the National Institutes of Health that would take 40,000 women and randomly assign them to adhere to a very strict, 20-percent-fat diet or to continue to eat normally.

Others disagree, saying the negative data on fat and breast cancer do not justify spending \$10 million on yet another study.

Dr. Louise Brinton, an epidemiologist at the National Cancer Institute, whose own study of 5,485 women found no association between dietary fat and breast cancer, questions the planned study.

"There are a lot of people who believe the fat hypothesis, but they believe it based on this gut feeling that fat should be bad for you," she said.

Drug Therapy Can Replace Heart Transplant

By Sandra Blakeslee New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Three years ago, Joyette Ranker's heart mysteriously weakened, leaving her short of breath, exhausted and desperate for help. "I went to four hospitals," she said. "All the doctors said my condition was hopeless. They left me to die."

As a last resort, Mrs. Ranker, 68, a retired actress from Hemet, California, went to the University of California at Los Angeles to see if she qualified for a heart transplant. She did and was put on the U.S. national waiting list.

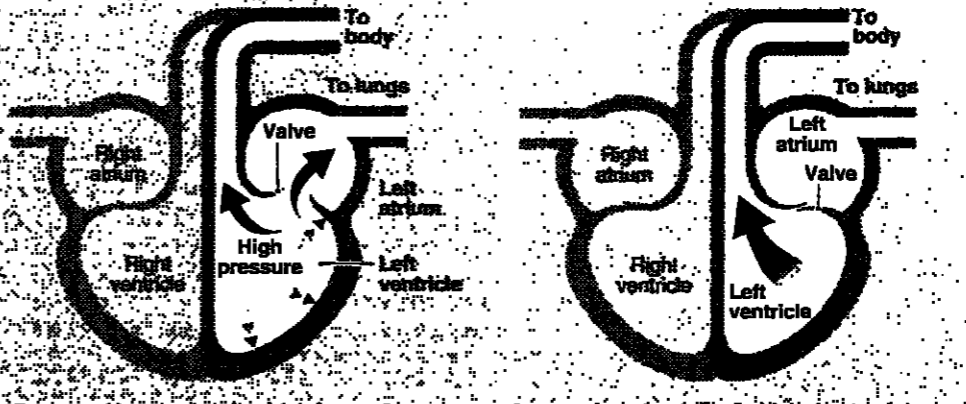
But before sending her home with a failing heart to wait at least eight months for a new one, UCLA doctors offered Mrs. Ranker an interim therapy. After checking her circulation, they prescribed radically high doses of drugs to reduce the pressure in her heart and the fluid in her body.

"I went home with a beeper to wait for the heart," Mrs. Ranker recalls. "But every day I got better and better. After five months I was doing so well they put me on a standby list for a new heart."

"Now, I am doing everything," said the woman who once could not walk across her living room without running out of breath. "I play golf again. But I only play nine holes. I don't want to push it."

Like Mrs. Ranker, a significant number of people put on the heart transplant waiting list do not really need transplants, said Dr. Lynne Warner Stevenson, director of UCLA's Cardiology-Heart Failure Clinic and Cardiac Transplant Clinic.

Controlling Heart Pressure



Depressed hearts develop high internal pressure to pump blood in its body. But pressure makes blood vessels leak blood to the lungs.

In experiments, radically high doses of drugs reduce the internal pressure, so more of the blood is pumped toward the body.

Given aggressive drug therapy tailored to their bodies, she said, many heart-failure patients can achieve a quality of life equal to that of a transplant recipient.

This finding has major implications for a worsening crisis in the availability of donor hearts, Dr. Stevenson said at an American Medical Association seminar here.

Of the two million Americans with failing hearts each year, about 10,000 are evaluated for heart transplants, Dr. Stevenson said. Of these, 3,600 are put on the waiting list. Hearts are allocated to those who have been on the list the longest. Given that only 2,000 donor hearts are available each year,

patients must wait eight months or more, she said.

If current trends persist, there will be 4,000 people on the list in 1996 for 2,000 hearts, Dr. Stevenson said, adding, "We are listing too many people."

The sickest patients who most need a new heart often die while waiting, she said, while healthier patients who can probably do without new hearts are getting transplants.

And the 6,400 people who do not make it onto the waiting list for various medical reasons are told that they have six months to live and should go home to die, Dr. Stevenson said.

The aggressive drug therapy can help these people and improve the allocation system, Dr. Stevenson said. "Don't get me wrong," she said. "Heart transplants are fabulous. They work. We need them. And some people will benefit from artificial heart devices. But medical therapy as an alternative to transplantation has been overlooked. We should make the best use we can of our own hearts."

The treatment does not reverse heart disease or make sick hearts function better, the doctor said. Only blood flow is improved. Occasional side effects include cough, rash, headache and nausea.

Only a handful of the 160 heart-transplant programs are using aggressive medical therapy, said Dr.

Carl V. Leier, editor of the journal Congestive Heart Failure: Index and Reviews and director of cardiology at Ohio State University. "I think it's a very good approach. We would wind up saving hearts for patients who really need them."

Congestive heart failure can result from multiple heart attacks, chronic valve disease or viral illness, Dr. Stevenson said. Typically, these damaged hearts have about half their normal pumping capacity.

"In our view these weakened hearts are not failing," Dr. Stevenson said. "They are handicapped. The hearts do not pump enough blood toward the body to feed the body's muscles, so the patients feel tired all the time."

To compensate for the weakness and to try to pump more blood toward the body, the hearts develop high filling pressures, she said. Filling pressure is the pressure inside the heart when it begins to squeeze.

People used to think that this high pressure was necessary to advance more blood to the body, Dr. Stevenson said. The more blood pumped, the better the patient would feel. "But we stumbled on a counterintuitive discovery," she said. Given drugs that reduce filling pressure and excess body fluid, people feel better within 24 hours.

"This led us to a new way of thinking," she said. "The high filling pressure makes heart valves leak. Like a turnstile, the valve is supposed to keep blood going forward. But with every squeeze, some goes backward. Some blood squirts back into the lungs, making breathing difficult."

Thus, lowering the pressure makes more blood advance, Dr. Stevenson said.

IN BRIEF

Uranus and Neptune Rings May Have Lots of Moons

NEW YORK (NYT) — As many as 1,000 moons ranging in size from a half-mile to six miles in diameter may populate the faint rings around each of the planets Uranus and Neptune, two scientists at the University of Colorado have reported.

Comets Striking Larger Moons in the Two Planetary Systems

The Voyager's cameras, for example, showed that 10 moons from 6 to 60 miles (10 to 100 kilometers) in diameter are orbiting Uranus and 5 are circling Neptune. The cameras were unable to detect any smaller moons. But the scientists said their analysis indicated that collisions between these larger moons and comets over millions of years probably created many smaller moons bunched in the rings, part of a "collisional cascade" of material broken into successively smaller pieces through repeated comet and asteroid bombardment.

Simulations Indicated that the End Result of a Single Collision between a Comet and a Ring Moon is a Narrow Ring around the Planet

From the number of observed crater impacts on the surfaces of the planets' larger moons, the researchers estimated that about 1 million comets are swarming in the area of Uranus and about 5 million near Neptune.

Latest Evidence that the World's Largest Rain Forest Has Yet to Give up all of its Secrets

The monkey, which has a hint of zebra stripes, is a previously unknown species and its discovery "shows how poorly we still know an area like the Amazon," said the biologist, Dr. Russell Mittermeier of Conservation International. The environmental group, based in Washington, conducts research projects aimed at preserving biological diversity.

A New Type of Monkey Is Discovered in Amazon

NEW YORK (NYT) — A pocket-sized monkey with a koala-like face has been discovered in a remote part of the Amazon, the

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**Yes, War Crimes Trials**

Atrocities continue in Bosnia and elsewhere in the old Yugoslavia, and the possible expansion of the war makes the prospect of further crimes real. Why not, then, organize war crimes trials to punish those responsible for "ethnic cleansing" and mass noncombat killings and to deter others from committing these crimes?

You could not start down the road in Bosnia without taking up Somalia, Sudan — a formidable burden. It seemed to some imprudent to create one more new piece of international machinery at a moment when the others are under heavy strain.

**'Yes/Out' for Canada**

With Toronto's Blue Jays in baseball's World Series, America is suddenly paying more attention to its friendly northern neighbor. The timing is perfect. Canada is right now trying to define itself yet again, and the task is tortuous. America's interest is in a solution assuring that its most dependable ally and biggest trading partner will also be stable and strong.

and British Columbia. Canada had no constitution of its own until 10 years ago, when it finally cut the link to Britain. But Quebec did not ratify the 1982 agreement, because all provinces were treated the same. Quebec demanded special recognition of its French-speaking culture and threatened to break away if this was not granted.

**End of Bush's Message**

The last of the three debates among the presidential candidates was both the most combative and the most revealing, not always the same thing. For a formal campaign event of its kind it provided as clear a display of the major strengths and weaknesses of the candidates as you are likely to get.

taxes and whether his various proposals to stimulate the economy and reduce the deficit while also reducing the burden on the middle class add up — they don't — he was more defensive. But he has rightly said before that the Republicans have created two deficits; one fiscal, the other social, which the country must try to reduce simultaneously. It is a contradictory task, the more so in light of the weakness of the economy, and the hardest the next president will face.

**Other Comment**

**GATT, Perfect or Not**

The president's second point of attack had to do with Mr. Clinton's record in Arkansas, which he said was bad. Mr. Clinton maintained was good and Ross Perot said was largely "irrelevant." That one quickly became a statistical forest on which we would guess the election is not going to turn. The fact is that by most measures Arkansas was a poor and fairly backward state when Mr. Clinton first became its governor 14 years ago; that it is still pretty low on the list in terms of average income, public services and the like; that Governor Clinton has nonetheless been responsible for some pretty clear improvements; and that it is for raising taxes to finance these that the Republicans attacked him earlier in the campaign. You wonder how many ways they want it.

In 10 weeks, Western Europe becomes a single market, a seamless, sophisticated little world which looks to be intolerant of no members. A month ago, the United States and Canada took on board a scruffy Mexico. The burgeoning Asia-Pacific grouping, which provides succor for Australia and New Zealand, began to act with dispatch by formalizing an executive secretariat.

**Just Stop Moaning and Spread Out the Jobs**

**NEW ORLEANS** — Elections concentrate on the disagreements between candidates. Their agreements are often more vital for determining the future. In this election, all three presidential candidates agree on the need to restore far higher rates of economic growth.

By Robert Theobald

These economists still believe that there is light at the end of the tunnel and that the high growth rates of the 1950s and '60s can return. They fail to recognize the strength of the immediate downward forces that may even now be leading toward a triple-dip recession. More seriously,

*Personally, I find this development wonderful. I have long been in favor of full unemployment.*

jobs. President George Bush has been using the power of the incumbency to promise job-creating activities in swing states across the United States, still further increasing the deficit. Governor Bill Clinton argues that his economic program will get America moving again. And Ross Perot claims that if the deficit dragon can be slain, the American dream can be revived.

they do not understand that the world has changed so dramatically that we are forced to change our images of success if the human race and the planet are to survive. Americans face short-term problems that have proved far more resistant than were expected. More and more people have decided that thrift is more attractive than debt. This pattern is reinforced because interest rates for consumer debt have remained extraordinarily high.

**Look Out, Canada May Be About to Fall Apart**

**KINGSTON, Ontario** — For the second time in two years, Canada teeters on the brink of constitutional anarchy.

By Donald E. Nuechterlein

Consider the stakes in Monday's referendum: Canada's entire political establishment assumed that the agreement they reached on Aug. 28 would solve a 10-year-old constitutional impasse and persuade Quebec to give up notions of independence. All three national parties — Progressive Conservative, Liberal, New Democrat — as well as the 10 provincial premiers supported the new accord. But many people in Quebec now believe that they were not given enough concessions, while many voters in western Canada think Quebec was given too much.

*A loose confederation might keep Quebec and British Columbia in, but who would speak for Canada?*

sulted in 1990 when the Meech Lake Accord was rejected. It now looks all but certain that voters in Quebec and British Columbia will vote "no." Alberta and Manitoba may do the same. That outcome would leave the constitution in limbo and, perhaps, in tatters. Such a repudiation of the country's federal and provincial leadership could again open the door to secession by Quebec, and it could lead British Columbia and Alberta also to seek independence.

has the largest demands. The west, particularly British Columbia and Alberta, is a rich and expanding area and is increasingly disillusioned with eastern Canada. The two provinces could form a separate country and invite Saskatchewan and Manitoba to join. That would leave Ontario, Canada's industrial heartland, and the poor Atlantic provinces to fend for themselves.

The alternative for Canada is greater decentralization than already exists, with each province exercising control over nearly all matters except foreign policy and foreign economic policy. In effect, Canada would have 10 essentially sovereign states with only nominal powers granted to a central authority.

A loose confederation of that kind might keep Quebec and British Columbia in the union, but who would then speak for Canada? Would Ottawa have real power in this confederation of states?

The writer, a political scientist in Charlottesville, Virginia, is teaching a course at Queen's University in Kingston. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

**Eastern Europe: The West Could Lead Us Forward**

**BUDAPEST** — Three times in recent history Western powers have promised liberation to the peoples of Eastern Europe, but the East European nations finally won freedom for themselves. Today, however, a crisis of confidence is emerging on both sides: The West is questioning Eastern Europe's ability to make

By Geza Jeszenszky

The writer is foreign minister of Hungary.

cial business. The spirit of compassion and tolerance was not cultivated under communism. This social environment creates space for the damage-gaugery of onetime Communists now

*Today the West could move its frontier farther into the East than ever before. This unique political and economic opportunity cannot just pass by.*

good use of freedom, while East Europeans are voicing doubts about the seriousness of Western helpfulness. In my region many people feel disoriented and increasingly unhappy. They find themselves in a polluted environment wasted away by redundant industries. The attractions of consumer society beckon, but prove unobtainable, except in their old political bosses, who profit in commer-

donning national colors, as well as for the resurgence of extremist (neo-Stalinist and/or neo-Nazi) tendencies. Genuine democrats — like my government — are determined to carry on restoring their countries and contain and overcome extremism, but they need stronger and better-directed support from the developed democracies. Carrot and stick policies do not seem to work in Eastern Europe. Be-

cause of the lack of civic education, poor nations do not see the virtue of self-reliance. Public education, including a vast training program via satellite television, must be the only way for well-tried Western methods to take root in these poorly developed and deformed societies. Full membership in institutions that provide political, economic and military security — organizations like the Council of Europe, the European Community and NATO — is essential for consolidating Central and Eastern Europe, although it cannot be brought about automatically. It should continue to depend on the strict observance of essential criteria. But the new democracies are impatient. People have been fed promises for generations and have been compelled to wait far too long. Today the West could move its frontier farther into the East than ever before. This

unique political and economic opportunity cannot just pass by.

The Western political community's record of addressing the Yugoslav crisis carries a bad message for the world: Too little water poured on too late. That is not the way to handle fires. Every day it is getting more difficult to put out the flames in the Balkans, and not only because of the bitterness caused by the growing involvement of others.

Apart from the terrible tragedy in Bosnia, there are more than 2 million ethnic Albanians (in Kosovo) and 400,000 Hungarians, 150,000 Croats, 60,000 Slovaks and an equal number of Ukrainians in Vojvodina. If "ethnic cleansing" reaches them, it directly or indirectly involves many other countries. Fires can easily start new fires in this region.

Hungary today looks after more than 100,000 refugees from the former Yugoslavia, most of them Croats but also Hungarians, Bosnian Muslims and Serbs. They have been well received by the authorities and the population, but we need far more financial help — food, medicine and clothing for the winter. Like all states neighboring Serbia, my country suffers from another spillover of the war, the tremendous economic losses caused by the trade embargo imposed on Serbia and Montenegro.

We in Eastern Europe are not asking for miracles. However, as new members of the community of democratic nations, we believe that we are within our rights when asking for strong leadership, clearly articulated priorities and decisive action by those with the resources and the moral responsibility to prevent the backsliding of Eastern Europe into anarchy and chaos.

Close to 500 million people live in this region. And, yes, when people hear such phrases as the "new architecture of European security," they no longer listen with curiosity but with an increasingly bitter smile. They may not yet shudder, but they know that they have no bunkers in which to hide.

The Washington Post.

**A Cultural Bridge From East to West**

**ESTERHAZA, Hungary** — The years between 1945 and 1989 were a tunnel through which the East European peoples passed, all but completely cut off from the cultural and as well as political and economic development of the liberal West.

By William Pfaff

free elections were all that were needed to make Eastern Europe part of our world is quite wrong. A deep cultural chasm exists which isolates many there, for whom the transformations of the Western moral consciousness since 1945 are quite simply unknown. To say this is not to make an argument for the wonderfulness of the contemporary West; its ills are another subject. It is to state a fact about a

The liberal values which were part of the intellectual and moral resistance to communism in these countries now risk foundering in this confusion, while the new democratic political systems that have been established reward appeals, ideas and beliefs drawn from the past — from before that moment in the 1940s when life in the region went dark.

Music, politics and racial war would seem distinct matters, with music unrelated to the other two. This is not so.

cultural phenomenon. The West has confronted, and internalized in its civilization and politics, the moral significance of the Second World War. It is no longer possible in the West to put forward the ideas and use the language now current in parts of Eastern Europe. This is not a matter of internal censorship. The West has achieved an understanding of its 20th century experience, and has changed. This has not happened in the East.

For this reason it is vitally important that the two parts of Europe be reconnoitered culturally. There is no other solution to the moral isolation of the East. To end this isolation is much more urgent than to solve the economic crisis in the region. Things can and have been done to rebuild cultural connections. One such initiative — of the many that are needed — will establish its base here at Esterhaza, an 18th century chateau built by the Esterhazy family, where Franz Joseph Haydn lived for 29 years as musical director.

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO**

**1892: A Costly Notice**

**ODESSA** — A ridiculous instance of the vigilance of the police and the stringency of the laws governing printing in Russia should receive publicity. A Jewish shopkeeper hung up in his window a notice, with the following contents: "Umbrellas and seasonal goods in great variety and at moderate prices." He was arrested for displaying this sign without having had attached to it the imprimatur of the Censor. His case has been heard, and he has been sentenced to a fine or two days' imprisonment.

**1917: Moonlight Raid**

**LONDON** — It is now known that the number of victims in the London area alone in Friday night's (Oct. 19) raid was 32, 19 killed and 13 wounded, including many women and children. Details of the raid are now to hand. Describing the attack a Sunday Times correspondent says, "The first raid of the Hunters' Moon was a

**Bush Twists Without The Wind**

By Anna Quindlen

**NEW YORK** — The beginning of the end came at a moment of great triumph. The sound is what I remember best about the State of the Union Message that George Bush delivered to Congress on Jan. 29, 1991, just two weeks after the Gulf War began — the sound not of his voice but of the huzzas, the cheers, the rous that interrupted him time after time.

No matter that the speech was long on the self-congratulation of a country engaged in foreign conflict and very short on a domestic program. The room was stuffed to bursting with approval, like helium, threatening to levitate the man.

Did he remember that night when he looked into the unforgiving eye of the camera Monday and pleaded with the American people to vote for him, a little plaintive, a little perplexed?

There is an omnipresent argument in civics: Is an elected official meant to follow his own principles or is he to be a surrogate, to stand in always for the desires of those he represents?

In his public life George Bush has epitomized the latter, the man who puts a wet forefinger up to the prevailing winds. His repeated accusation in the final debate that Bill Clinton does not stand firm on principle is disingenuous. Unlike Governor Clinton, Mr. Bush has never been canny enough to cast his pragmatism as a signal virtue. But he has always been an adaptable man.

When the prevailing winds blew against Saddam Hussein in favor of an America puffed up by a battle against a detestable foe, the president was in luck. His approval ratings soared. He believed his press, and so did we. Over my desk hangs a column I wrote in March 1991 that contains the sentence "George Bush will be re-elected president in 1992." It is there to remind me of the dangers of hubris. Unlike Mr. Bush, I will not lose my job because of the miscalculation.

But what is a man to do when there are no prevailing winds? It would be a simple matter if the voters could tell President Bush what they require. But they don't know exactly, particularly within the complicated confines of economic policy.

If only it could be like the Gulf War: quick, decisive, sure-handed. It was easy for the president to pick out his friends and revile his enemies. It must be hard to realize now that the electorate can be both friend and foe.

Mr. Bush talked over and over again during the last debate about a Clinton pattern of constantly shifting positions. But the Clinton pattern that has loomed largest in this campaign is one of indefatigability. The women, the draft, the anti-war activities, the trip to Russia — Bill Clinton has come to resemble one of those inflatable children's toys with sand weighting the bottom. You knock him over and he pops back up.

It is a compelling image for voters battered by the economy and eager to get back on their feet. The sticks anyone thought would bring him down may just help elect the man in the long run.

The debates are done. There was a great irony to the idea that they were George Bush's best chance for salvation; he has never been a person who does well off the cuff. That was clear when he almost offhandedly evoked the "Are you better off than you were four years ago?" question. It is a question that President Bush should never, ever ask.

For me, the beginning of the end was that speech nearly two years ago, when the internal needs of the nation were drowned out by cheering for the commander in chief — drowned out for too long.

The end was in this final debate, the small moment, really, when Mr. Bush referred to the state of Arkansas as the "lowest of the low." We all knew what he meant, that it is a poor state, a state with problems, a state whose governor is not the political presidentiator he claims. But that is not how it came out.

Paired with his heated defense of the "national honor" when Ross Perot asked some very pressing questions about the diplomacy preceding the Gulf War, Mr. Bush's low blow made Arkansas seem dispirited. The prevailing winds blow cold for a president who so clearly prefers statecraft to states.

"Three weeks from now," the president began his closing statement, then looked skyward and began again, groping for how much time he had left. Two weeks from tomorrow.

Nov. 3, Mr. President. That is the deadline for the invasion of Washington by opposition forces, if that makes it easier to remember.

The New York Times.

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OPINION

Time to Stop Hiding Behind Glaspie

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot, Al Gore, Brent Scowcroft and Herman I. Liebling of Bethesda, Maryland, join to remind me that I owe one to April Glaspie. And if this helps and your diplomatic purdah, April, you owe one to Mr. Liebling. His letter made me do it.

As Mr. Perot reminded everyone in Monday night's presidential debate, Ms. Glaspie was the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad who met with Saddam Hussein on July 25, 1990 — eight days before Saddam invaded Kuwait. She cabled Washington after the meeting that the Iraqi dictator wanted peace and she was going on vacation. (We'll stipulate here that nobody is perfect.)

Mr. Perot and Mr. Gore focus on Ms. Glaspie to cinch the albatross of U.S. support for Saddam around President George Bush's still squirming neck. They are demanding the public release of a warm, cuddly and still secret classified message that President Bush directed to Saddam on July 28, 1990, and other papers that highlight Mr. Bush's responsibility for the Iraq debacle.

Mr. Perot and Mr. Gore are in the right church but have found their way to the wrong pew. The Glaspie case does inform voters on a central issue in this campaign. But that issue is not Iraq.

That issue is, in Bush-speak, C-I-A-R-A-C-T-E-R. The blunderous president aimed repeatedly at Bill Clinton, on Monday. The character deficit in the Glaspie case belongs to Mr. Bush and to his election-year Sverigali, former Secretary of State James Baker.

Their effort to deep-six Ms. Glaspie after I published a full account of her conversation with Saddam needs to be brought to light before Nov. 3.

Mr. Bush's Secret NODIS 280615Z JUL 90 cable, sent to the embassy in Baghdad to be delivered as an oral response from President Bush to Saddam Hussein's message in Refel B, breaks no new policy ground. (Refel B is State Department jargon for Ms. Glaspie's original message describing her conversation with Saddam. It confirms all essential points of the Iraq notes of the meeting that were the basis for my original articles after the Kuwait invasion.)

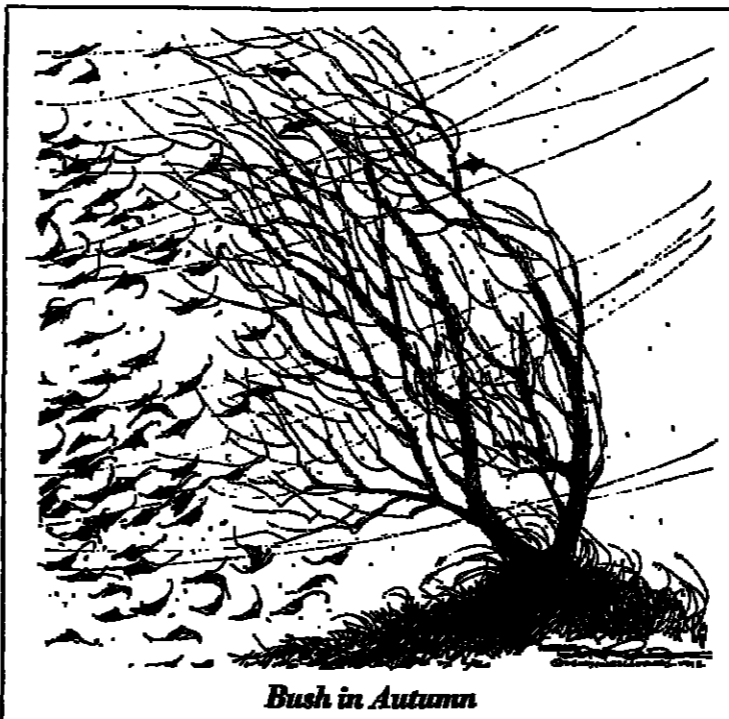
Mr. Bush's friendly "oral response" to the Baghdad cable is open but misunderstands threats to Ms. Glaspie's simply carries forward — long after it

concerns about Washington's instructions to Ms. Glaspie, saying the instructions were "not important." The usually honorable Mr. Scowcroft, under election pressure, lets the ambassador's reputation twist in the wind.

But it was the handwritten letter on notebook paper from Mr. Liebling, a reader who is disappointed in my recent columns on the Iraq cover-up, that causes me to review the treatment of Ms. Glaspie by Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker. Mr. Liebling fears that I am simply bandwagoning, tossing "the wounded Bush" to the wolves "for the November kill."

He seems to forget what I have written about the Bush policy on Iraq from day one of this administration. He and the voters need to look at how Mr. Bush and Mr. Baker have sought to evade their moral and political responsibility on Iraq by hiding behind April Glaspie. Her rehabilitation should be one of the first symbolic acts of the new administration, be it Clinton, or it Bush. It would show character.

The Washington Post.



Bush in Autumn

A Hormonal Explanation For Women's New Power

By Helen E. Fisher

NEW YORK — "Be useful as well as ornamental" was one of my father's favorite sayings when I was growing up. And it looks as if I wasn't the only girl who heard it. More American women than ever are running for political office.

Experts commonly attribute the rise in this political participation to several events and trends: the Anita Hill-Clarence Thomas imbroglio, the clipping

MEANWHILE

away of abortion rights, the growing presence of women in the work force. But while these cultural phenomena are indeed sending women into politics, American demographics and natural biological forces are motivating them, too.

The demographic factor is well known: the age wave. Seventy-six million Americans were born between 1946 and 1964. Half the baby boom, a mass production following World War II.

These men and women have been moving through society like a pig through a python, changing social life since they were born. Their interests have been the country's issues.

Now, as boomers enter middle life, menopause has become one of their concerns. Two generational spokeswomen, Gail Sheehy and Germaine Greer, have recently written books on the subject. Although the books broke new ground, another point needs to be made. In concert with the age wave, this change in female biology will certainly contribute to women's rise to political power.

As menopause proceeds, levels of the female hormone estrogen steadily decline — masking natural levels of testosterone. Testosterone is one of nature's potent cocktails. The predominantly male hormone is linked with assertiveness in animals and people. Scientists have established that men (and male monkeys) of high rank often have elevated testosterone levels.

In many societies, middle-aged women (with relatively high levels of testosterone) gain influence in political, religious, economic and social life. As Margaret Mead once said, "There is no greater power in the world than the zest of a post-menopausal woman." So it is likely that America's boomer women will attain authoritative political positions as well.

Certainly there are cultural reasons for women's midlife rise in status. Released from the constant chores of rearing children, menopausal women are free to pursue activities outside the home. But biology, in this case, is working in their favor. How ironic, too, given the fact that science has historically been used to bar women from power: Menstrual cycles made us unreliable in combat, biology left us unfit to lead.

Will a rise in women's activism affect our home lives, too? Some things will be different, but gender relations are unlikely to change as much as one might expect. Power in one segment of society does not necessarily translate into power across the board. For example, women who work outside the home still find themselves doing most of the housework. This is true around the world.

Even if American women become much more powerful in politics, it is unlikely that the sexes will be at each other's throats. Again, biology may play a role. As middle-aged women exhibit more assertiveness, middle-aged men display less of it. Men's testosterone levels peak when they are in their 20s; then the amount of the hormone steadily declines. This helps explain why men become more nurturing as they age.

Could the war between the sexes ebb as the genders mature? Given the cultural and biological forces that work together to build and break relationships, it is unlikely that a general rise in women's political power will dramatically alter women's lives and lovers. Still, "the year of the woman" is here to stay. Society has positioned women to rise in political power. And the biological changes wrought by menopause will bolster their interest in power and increase their ability to use it. As usual, culture and nature go hand in hand.

The writer, an anthropologist at the American Museum of Natural History, is author of "Anatomy of Love: The Natural History of Mating, Adultery and Divorce." She contributed this column to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Advice for Kissinger

Regarding "Yugoslavia: Before Sending Troops, Mop Up the Arguments" (Opinion, Sept. 21):

Henry Kissinger praises the United Nations' cease-fire which protects the Serbs' conquest of as much of Croatia as they cared to take, saying: "[I]t saved thousands of lives and... established a vital precedent." No matter that it freed the Serbs to take thousands of other lives in Bosnia or that the precedent was that might makes right!

Mr. Kissinger speaks of stopping the genocidal action known as "ethnic cleansing" through "national will to act," as if any nation had yet shown the least shred of determination to do so.

He places great stock in the type of economic sanctions that made Saddam Hussein quiver in terror.

He concludes that "the world will not tolerate a Balkan war over Kosovo." He says we can demonstrate resolve by developing "a coherent strategy" — a process that could not possibly be completed until after

Knock Knock

Regarding the report "The Clandestine Epidemic" (Oct. 1):

Talk about life imitating art! Your article takes whole pages from "Knock," the classic 1923 satire of the medical profession by Jules Remains. Dr. Knock-off, freed from free consultation — distinct, to be sure, from free treatment — to one and all. Your report heralds a "National Depression Screaming Day," where "psychiatrists and other mental health professionals in all 50 states will volunteer their time in an effort to uncover some of the millions of cases of undiagnosed depression."

Where Dr. Knock educated the previously healthy but unenlightened villagers about the perils of microbes, the mental health people have put forward a "Self-Check Questionnaire." If you answer "yes" to at least five of the 10 questions, "professional" help is strongly recommended. "One may confidently predict that a majority of the people screened will be found in need of treatment."

PAUL N. WENGER, Colombo.

Civil Rights for All

Serbia, which most Americans today regard as the "aggressor," has a legitimate interest in protecting more than 2 million Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia who are seeking self-determination and security for their human and civil rights. If this principle applies to Slovenes, Croats and Bosnian Muslims, why is it being perversely denied to Serbs?

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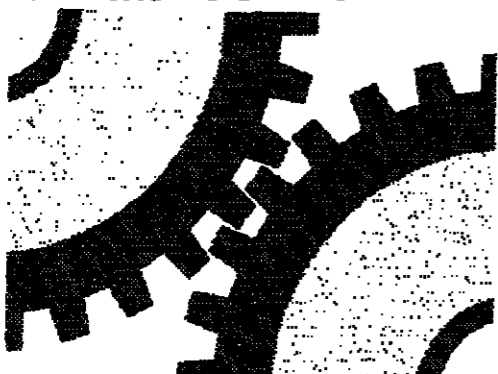
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# TRADE & INVESTMENT

## THE TWIN ENGINES OF GROWTH

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THE NEW EUROPE

Financial Outlook / Bigger is Better

### What's Sure in Europe? Constant Change

These are days of dramatic change in Europe, from Eastern Europe's struggle toward free-market democracy to the European Community's uneven efforts to redefine itself for the 21st century.

Consequently, the only certainty about European trade and investment is that things are going to be different — not just next year or even next month, but probably tomorrow — from what they are today. From the EC single currency to Russia's recovery program, that is how quickly the floor is shifting under traders and investors in the new Europe. What worked before will not necessarily work any more. New geographic areas, new growth patterns, new demographic trends, new management techniques, new financing, new technology, new products — for business and industry, suddenly there is very little that is old about the Old World.

Future growth depends largely on how quickly the leading world economies can pull out of the global downturn. The International Monetary Fund is not optimistic: "The expansion continues to be slow and uneven, and the balance of risks remains on the downside," a recent IMF report pointed out.

The IMF's latest forecasts (in September) show significant downgrading from previous expectations in May; world growth this year will be only 1.1 percent instead of the previously forecast 1.4 percent, and only 3.1 percent next year instead of 3.5 percent.

Some sectors, however, seem certain to be winners throughout Europe in the 1990s and beyond. These include telecommunications, energy and environmental industries such as pollution control.

Many specific growth trends will have broad ripple effects. The expected annual increase of more than 7 percent in global air traffic, for example, will lead to airport expansions, runway extensions, new airplane construction and leasing deals, and more upscale shops in the new American-style malls that are becoming so much a part of passenger terminals throughout Europe.

For many industries, of course, the greatest potential — and the greatest risks — are in the emerging economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet republics. Insurance companies, for instance, are eager to sign up the 17 million under-insured citizens of what was East Germany.

Communications companies know that Poland emerged from the Soviet sphere with a mere 3 million telephones for 38 million people; someone is going to sell 12 million more phones and the attendant services to bring Poland up to Western standards.

In addition to the opportunities in Eastern Europe, Western Europe features its own geographic pockets of growth potential, from the rural areas where EC grants help build

factories for multinationals to the quietly thriving medium-sized cities where the quality of life is attracting subsidiary headquarters, administrative offices, research laboratories and high-tech production facilities.

Demographic trends are hardly static in the New Europe, either. Besides the wide-ranging consumer appetites of Eastern Europe and the pan-European demand for increasingly "global" products, Western Europe's long-sophisticated marketplace is literally becoming more mature as the population ages. Czechoslovakia may want video shops and fresh fruit, but Britain will want high-density television and the latest in Lean Cuisine for the microwave.

Similarly, liberalization of European markets is grabbing headlines and setting political agendas in the East, but deregulation continues to present opportunities in the West. More barriers will fall for traders as the Community develops the single market that formally begins on Jan. 1, 1993, and privatization of state industries is expected to

accelerate across Europe as economies improve. European financial services will probably be sparked by the further easing of market controls, such as the removal of investment restraints on pension funds and the lifting of limitations on cross-border ownership and operations.

The rocky road to European monetary union is also throwing up occasional stumbling blocks, such as the currency controls imposed by Spain, Portugal and Ireland amid the foreign-exchange furor that broke out before

and after the narrow French referendum endorsement of the Maastricht Treaty.

European leaders, particularly those in the Group of 10 (G7 has been expanded to include Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and, as an observer, Switzerland) are carefully studying a U.S. proposal for an extensive IMF examination of global capital flows. Such a study, despite its inherent dangers of overly ambitious and being unable to reach joint conclusions, could be especially significant if it leads to some sort of permanent regulations aimed at keeping order in the foreign-exchange markets without the imposition of new currency controls.

Meanwhile, the prospect of a "two-speed" Europe means that some countries, notably Britain, Denmark, Spain and Italy, may never fully participate in monetary union. But this also encourages France, Germany and the Benelux countries to move ahead independently, perhaps creating their own single currency well ahead of the Maastricht timetable.

If that happens, the "fast-lane" countries will count on

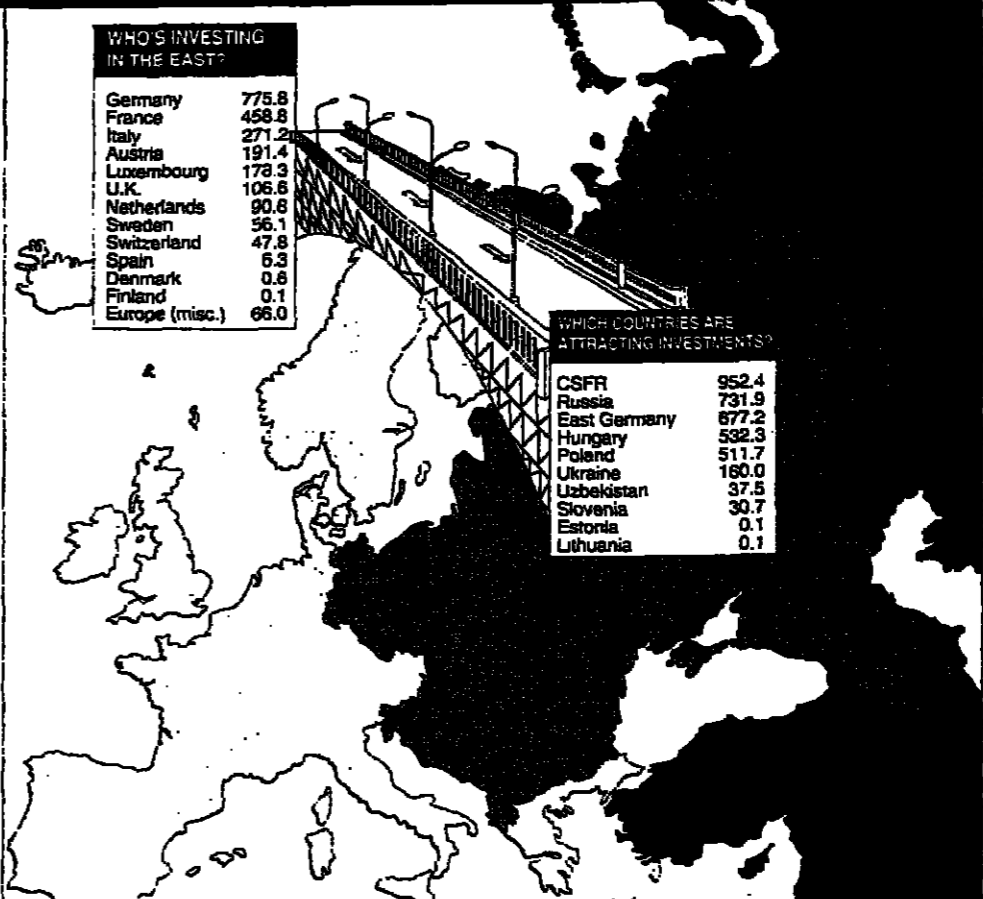
Continued on Page 11

### BRIDGING THE GAP

THE DIVIDING LINE IN EUROPE TODAY IS MORE ECONOMIC THAN POLITICAL. ONE SOLUTION IS MORE INVESTMENT. OF THE \$3.63 BILLION INVESTED IN EASTERN EUROPE, EASTERN GERMANY AND EX-USSR IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1992, \$2.25 BILLION CAME FROM WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

INVESTMENT FLOWS IN MILLIONS OF U.S.

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN INVESTMENT MONTHLY MAGAZINE, N.Y.



### Sunbelt / Clouds on the Horizon

## Banding Together In Stormy Weather

Recessionary storms are pounding what had been Europe's sunniest area of economic development — its southern tier. One solution is for struggling areas to band together in regional development councils. Their by-products are imaginative projects that are attractive to both national and international investors.

Residents of the so-called European Sunbelt, a region of 33 million people in Northern Italy, Southern France and Northern Spain, have in common a temperate climate, a Mediterranean coastline and — until recently — a bullish economic environment.

Before 1992, this area was booming on all fronts: commercial, residential, and industrial. Italy's growth as an industrial power and the strength of the lira, for example, had driven up real-estate prices in Milan, the economic capital of the Sunbelt region, by 155 percent since 1988. France's Alpes-Maritime experienced a building

boom in 1987 that began slowing only last year. Business investment in the Catalonian capital of Barcelona soared in anticipation of the Summer Olympics.

But the recession has been making itself felt. The lira has been devalued, and Italy risks joining the "second tier" of European economies. The Columbus Exposition in Genoa, Italy, intended to showcase the potential of that once-powerful port city, drew few visitors and little investment interest. The French franc has been somewhat protected by France's disciplined anti-inflation policies, but both the franc and the Spanish peseta have been under attack, both before and after the Maastricht treaty referendum on Sept. 20. On the Côte d'Azur, sales of new properties (one indicator of economic activity) have tumbled 46 percent from 1990, while resales fell 24 percent.

One response to this slowdown has been for regions to band together and create new economic enti-



Countering the recession: Montpellier's expanding business center.

ties. A spate of regional agencies was created in France to promote local development in the wake of the country's decentralization law of 1982, giving more autonomy to local governments. One of the recognized leaders in this group is Côte d'Azur Développement (CAD), begun in 1983 to coordinate the activities of government agencies, public and private financial institutions,

and educational and research institutions. Another successful regional promoter is the Economic Development Agency for the Lyon Region (ADERLY). As Edith Knight of CAD explains, "Today there are many agencies like ours in France, but each has to find its own niche. Each of us has different things to offer a prospective business investor."

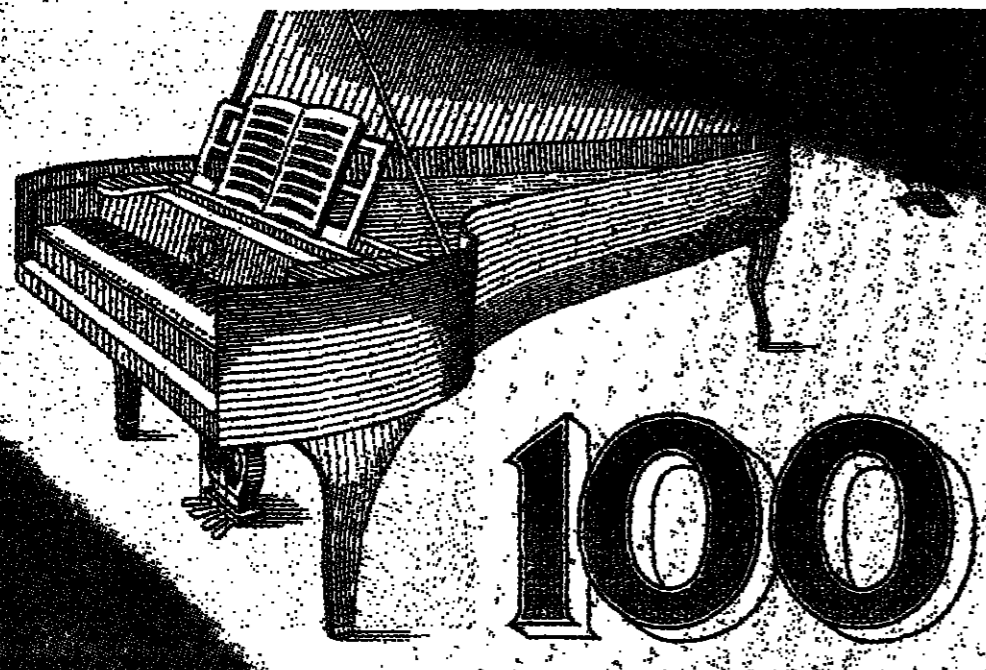
One of the better-known attractions of the Côte d'Azur region is Sophia Antipolis, the high-tech office park located near Nice. Created in 1969, well before the advent of regional agencies, it hosts 700 companies employing 12,500 people and is set to double in size from 2,000 to 4,500 hectares (over 11,000 acres). Yet Sophia's initial emphasis on information-technology firms has hurt as computer hardware companies struggle, and the park has yet to report a profit after more than 20 years in operation.

Nevertheless, other areas of Southern France have developed less grandiose — but more focused — "technopoles" as vehicles for growth: Châteauneuf-Gombert and Luminy near Marseilles; Cadarache, Montpellier and Arles; and centers near Avignon and Montpellier concentrating on agriculture. In addition, a center has been proposed for an area between Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence.

Of these, Montpellier's efforts have been the most successful. A recent report by property advisor Healy & Baker calls the city "the great success story of Languedoc-Roussillon." Its population has more than tripled in the last 15 years. The Languedoc-Roussillon region still remains underdeveloped compared to its neighbors, but if environmental and infrastructural limitations push international developers west from the Alpes-Maritime and north from Catalonia, the area will reap the economic benefits.

Claudia Fieil

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# NASDAQ

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NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, covers the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

**Some at GM Said to Seek Stempel Ouster**

By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The outsiders who control the General Motors Corp. board of directors want Robert Stempel to step down as chairman within the next month, but they are still debating who will succeed him, board and management sources say.

The consensus that Mr. Stempel should go reflects the concern of the outside directors, who are not part of the company's management, over the decline in the financial condition of the world's largest corporation. It is not clear

whether Mr. Stempel will fight to keep his job, but the directors have the power to remove him.

A GM spokesman denied Tuesday that directors were trying to remove Mr. Stempel.

"There is no substance to that rumor at all," said Bruce G. MacDonald, a vice president. "That kind of rumor is irresponsible and does not serve the best interests of our team members, dealers and stockholders."

The board also is considering again the elimination of at least one of the company's six automobile divisions, sources said. The current target is Oldsmobile, whose sales of 437,544 cars for the model year ended Sept. 30 are less

than half of what they were in the same period for 1986.

GM next week is expected to announce an \$845 million loss for the third quarter. The company, which lost more than \$7 billion in its core North American auto operations in 1991, has not reported an overall profit since Mr. Stempel became chairman in August 1990.

Several of the company's outside directors asked senior officials to serve as intermediaries in persuading Mr. Stempel, 59, to step down, sources said. The directors cited his collapse and hospitalization for high blood pressure in Washington last week as an excuse for him to move aside gracefully, sources said.

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# Some at GM Said to Seek Stempel Ouster

By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The outsiders who control the General Motors Corp. board of directors want Robert Stempel to step down as chairman within the next month, but they are still debating who will succeed him, board and management sources say.

The consensus that Mr. Stempel should go reflects the concern of the outside directors, who are not part of the company's management, over the decline in the financial condition of the world's largest corporation. It is not clear

whether Mr. Stempel will fight to keep his job, but the directors have the power to remove him.

A GM spokesman denied Tuesday that directors were trying to remove Mr. Stempel.

"There is no substance to that rumor at all," said Bruce G. MacDonald, a vice president. "That kind of rumor is irresponsible and does not serve the best interests of our team members, dealers and stockholders."

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### AMEX

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0	100.00	98.00	Alcoa	1.00	3.1	15.0

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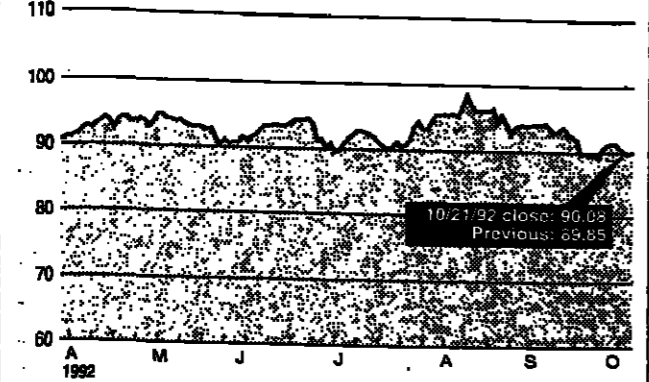
# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, October 22, 1992



## THE TRIB INDEX: 90.08

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%
Close: 82.30 Prev.: 81.69	Close: 92.29 Prev.: 92.35	Close: 94.83 Prev.: 94.73

Industrial Sectors	Wtd. Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Energy	94.32	94.40	-0.08
Utilities	87.43	87.43	Unch.
Finance	81.46	80.68	+0.57
Services	96.15	96.38	-0.24

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Japan's Efficiency Model Comes to Florida Factory

By John Holmsha  
New York Times Service

SANFORD, Fla. — Romette Giles has to get organized. America's manufacturing future may depend on it. It's not as if she is an unwilling worker. She plugs away steadily in the oppressive heat and humidity of Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., factory here, building components for electrical-distribution equipment.

But disorder is such a fact of her work life that it cuts into productivity, thwarting her own best efforts and threatening the plant's ability to compete with its global rivals. Her workbench, for example, could be the price of resistance in a local junk shop. If she drops a small part, finding it might take an act of God.

Add clutter is hardly the only problem. Inefficiency is so baked into the plant's operating system that several times a day, Ms. Giles must put down her tools and walk to locked cabinets to dispense drill bits and cleaning fluids to other workers. Often, she roams through bathtub-size bins of parts from earlier projects to find the pieces she needs.

To Japanese managers, this was a scene out of hell. Wasted time is like any other waste — an evil to be uncovered and eliminated. The time Ms. Giles spends looking for things, walking to and from the cabinets and foraging for missing parts means higher production costs and slower deliveries. Multiply that by the several hundred people who work in this factory just northeast of Orlando and these delays add up to big — albeit hard to measure — dollars that could make the difference between winning and losing bids for the orders that keep the plant busy.

"Most Japanese manufacturing strategies are things we used to do but forgot," said Charles Skinner, an instructor from Productivity Inc., a consulting company in Massachusetts that specializes in translating and teaching Japanese manufacturing practices.

So a group of manufacturing executives, factory-floor leaders, consultants and a reporter came here to bring a bit of Japan's vaunted manufacturing know-how to the factory floor of a European company in Florida.

Company officials let the group loose to reorganize the factory

See FACTORY, Page 17

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Country	Par 5	Par 5	Par 5	Par 5	Par 5	Par 5
Australia	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Canada	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
France	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Germany	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italy	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
UK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

## Cheap Air Fares Sting American

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, reported on Wednesday an \$85 million loss in the third quarter, its worst since the Gulf War stowed air travel.

The holding company for the largest U.S. airline blamed the loss on steep fare discounting and the effects of Hurricane Andrew on its Miami hub.

"We are very disappointed with our results, particularly because our revenue performance will undoubtedly compare very unfavorably to that of other airlines," said the chairman and president, Robert Crandall.

But AMR stock bounced back from initial losses to close \$1.25 higher at \$62.25, after the company told Wall Street analysts that traffic firmed in September and October and that higher fares were holding.

"I asked the company if traffic trends were better than what they thought they would be six weeks ago and they said 'definitely,'" said Kevin Murphy, analyst at Morgan Stanley.

AMR's loss was \$1.13 a share during the three months that ended Sept. 30. A year ago, the company earned \$70.3 million, or \$1.02 a share. Revenue in the last quarter was \$3.73 billion, up 6 percent from a year ago.

Mr. Crandall had been warning analysts for weeks that a second consecutive quarterly loss was imminent. However, most analysts expected the airline company to lose only about 99 cents a share.

The company had a loss of \$48 million in the second quarter this year, when the summer fare war began taking a toll. AMR also had to pay out \$118 million in one-time special charges during the period for the failure of a reservation system and to settle a price-fixing lawsuit in the second quarter.

American last week announced plans to lay off between 500 and 1,000 managers and aims to save at least \$300 million next year through cost-cutting.

Mr. Crandall said American sold a higher percentage of seats during a half-off sale in May than most other carriers.

Passengers bought tickets in huge numbers, boosting the percentage of seats filled with paying customers to 72.3 percent in the period, from 66.8 percent a year ago. To break even, however, American needed a load factor of 72.5 percent, up from 62 percent in the same quarter last year.

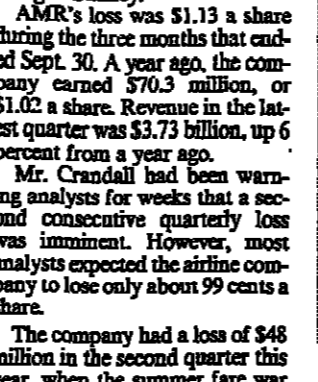
For the first nine months of the year, AMR had a loss of \$231 million, or \$3.09 a share. That included the special charges in the second quarter. A year ago, the company lost \$115 million, or \$1.70 a share, in the same period.

Year-to-date revenue was \$10.8 billion, up 14 percent from \$9.5 billion in 1991.

Robert Decker, an analyst with Duff & Phelps in Chicago, said the results "are weak for the seasonally strong third quarter," but he said they were not surprising. He had predicted the airline would lose 75 cents a share.

Stiff competition has forced American to abandon a four-tier, mileage-based fare structure it tried to adopt in April.

## Turbulence for AMR



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Further speaking markets was a warning from a Bundesbank council member, Reinout Jochimsen, president of the state central bank in North Rhine-Westphalia.

That "to believe that interest rates can now only go lower is exaggerated."

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Jochimsen said that the central bank's policies would remain focused on maintaining monetary stability and that there had been no change in course through the recent lowering of rates.

As a result, stock and bond prices in Frankfurt and Paris gave up a large portion of the gains scored Tuesday on anticipation of the rate cut. Frankfurt's DAX index closed 0.50 percent weaker at 1,503.9, while Paris's CAC-40 lost 0.52 percent to 1,722.24.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune

See RATES, Page 14

## Perot May Have Overstated Airline Ills

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ross Perot, the independent presidential candidate, asserted in the candidates' final debate this week that the United States might, in effect, be dismantling its airline industry.

The current situation in the industry suggests that although there are problems, Mr. Perot has oversimplified the difficulties.

He is, however, certainly not alone in expressing the view that recent agreements by the airlines to form closer ties with foreign carriers may be "destructive," as he put it, to the airline industry.

But the validity of that concern depends on which airline you ask. Northwest is seeking to strengthen its ties with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and USAir wishes to do the same with British Airways.

The two U.S. companies contend that they need the ties to keep up in the competitive race with their bigger rivals: American, Delta and United.

The big three, meanwhile, are cooperating in an intense effort to have the Department of Transportation turn down the two ventures unless American, Delta and United can get access to fly to

## U.S. and U.K. Try to Break Deadlock on 'Open Skies'

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Andrew H. Card Jr., the U.S. transportation secretary, and John MacGregor, the British transport minister, were meeting Wednesday night to seek a breakthrough in stalled talks on an "open skies" bilateral air-services agreement.

An agreement on the issue is crucial for British Airways PLC, which is running out of time in its proposed \$750 million capital injection to acquire a stake in USAir Group Inc.

Officials from both countries are holding technical discussions this week, and any agreement between Mr. Card and Mr. MacGregor on principles would need to be fleshed out later in the week.

The two sides are considering British proposals whereby Britain would gradually give U.S. carriers open access to its airports if the United States gave a green light to BA's plan to buy a 44 percent stake in USAir.

The EC Commission urged EC governments Wednesday to let it negotiate on their behalf over landing rights with Washington. Mr. MacGregor, whose country holds the rotating EC presidency, vowed to broker an accord that would ensure fairer allocation of landing slots

between the two sides but that he would leave "no stone unturned" to get a more liberal agreement.

All major U.S. carriers in recent years have sought to build large international route systems — some by buying routes from failed carriers.

Northwest and USAir have taken a different strategy. They see combinations with foreign airlines as a way to build global networks less expensively while also getting an infusion of money.

USAir would get an injection of \$750 million from British Airways, in addition to a new connection to a vast network of international air routes.

If the Department of Transportation approves the USAir deal without the liberalized bilateral agreement, there could well be a gradual erosion of traffic for the remaining large carriers.

American, Delta, United and Federal Express have estimated that it could cost U.S. carriers a minimum of \$500 million a year in lost revenue.

The four carriers employ about 350,000 people. USAir and Northwest employ about 94,000.

If Mr. Card does get a liberalized agreement, the U.S. industry will probably emerge strong. If not, and the USAir-British Airways deal is approved, there could, indeed, be serious damage.

## Now That Miners Have a Reprieve, What About All That British Coal?

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

LONDON — When British Coal moved last week to close more than half Britain's coal mines and lay off 30,000 miners, the government said the reductions were tough but necessary medicine.

The market for British coal was shrinking and production had to be cut.

A week later, the government changed its mind, a tactical reversal born mostly of fears of strikes and open rebellion in Parliament over the layoffs. But in offering reprieves to 21 coal mines and 23,000 miners, British officials now have to decide what to do with the tons of coal that miners will continue to bring to the surface for electrical utilities that do not want or need it.

The dilemma facing British Coal — and the more than 40,000 miners who make up what is left of Britain's once formidable coal industry — reflects not only the changing nature of international energy markets, but the jarring consequences of Britain's move to turn over its large utilities and energy producers to the private sector.

In Asia, demand for coal has been rising sharply. But in the United States and Europe, it has fallen over the years, as energy producers have switched increasingly

to natural gas or nuclear power, because it is arguably cheaper, more efficient and cleaner to burn.

In Britain, the shift was accelerated after the government privatized its electrical-power industry in 1988, and the newly created regional distribution companies moved to develop their own separate generating capacity and supply, abandoning coal suppliers in favor of long-term contracts with producers of North Sea natural gas.

At present, according to industry estimates, natural gas makes up only half of 1 percent of Britain's market for power generation. British coal accounts for 67.5 percent of the market and imports of coal another 5 percent, while nuclear power provides about 19 percent.

The government continues to argue that British Coal, which is scheduled to be sold off itself to private investors in the near future, is not competitive enough. Lacking a market for its current production, Britain is now spending \$163 million a month to subsidize the production of coal that British Coal cannot sell. At the same time, imports of coal into Britain are growing.

As generators move increasingly to gas, this means that demand for British coal, which topped 80 million tons a year in 1990, is expected to tumble, dropping to 40 million tons next year and 30 million tons annually after that.

Critics of government energy policy say the government has failed miserably in its regulatory role, by sacrificing the coal industry at the same time it has done little or nothing to slow the conversion and construction of new gas-fired plants. They say the plants are being built at a pace far outstripping the national demand for electricity.

A report issued Wednesday by a panel of British energy experts complained of a looming oversupply in generating capacity, and argued that the push toward natural gas was "against the public interest." Among other things, the experts say, there is no evidence that gas is cheaper than coal, even when coal-fired utility plants are equipped with filters to reduce the kinds of emissions linked to air pollution and acid rain.

According to John Surrey, a former energy-policy adviser to the House of Commons, environmentally sound, coal-fired plants can produce electricity for 3.6 to 4.4 cents per kilowatt hour, compared with 4.2 to 4.7 cents for gas-fired plants.

## Markets Judge Bundesbank Cut To Be Too Small

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European financial markets reacted warily Wednesday after the Bundesbank grudgingly reduced short-term interest rates by 0.15 percent.

The size of the cut was a disappointment to traders who had exaggerated expectations about how much of a decline the German central bank would tolerate.

But even those who accurately predicted the move were taken aback by the central bank's simultaneous withdrawal of liquidity from the money market. Although it lent money to banks at a cost of 8.75 percent, down from the previous 8.9 percent, the amount it provided was 2.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) less than had been requested.

Further speaking markets was a warning from a Bundesbank council member, Reinout Jochimsen, president of the state central bank in North Rhine-Westphalia.

That "to believe that interest rates can now only go lower is exaggerated."

In an interview with Reuters, Mr. Jochimsen said that the central bank's policies would remain focused on maintaining monetary stability and that there had been no change in course through the recent lowering of rates.

As a result, stock and bond prices in Frankfurt and Paris gave up a large portion of the gains scored Tuesday on anticipation of the rate cut. Frankfurt's DAX index closed 0.50 percent weaker at 1,503.9, while Paris's CAC-40 lost 0.52 percent to 1,722.24.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune

See RATES, Page 14

## New German Line Targets Lufthansa

By Brandon Mitchener  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche BA, an airline joint venture between British Airways and three German banks, is escalating its contest with state-controlled Lufthansa by introducing new planes, new routes and new incentives beginning next Monday.

Richard Heidecker, managing director of the young regional airline, announced Wednesday that Deutsche BA would almost double daily flights to 133 from 76.

New routes include Berlin-Düsseldorf, Berlin-Cologne and several other domestic routes. In addition, the airline is in talks with Hungary

and Russia over Berlin-Budapest and Berlin-Moscow flights, Mr. Heidecker said.

But Deutsche BA will not soon be flying to Frankfurt, which is Germany's busiest airport and a main Lufthansa hub, he said. The airline, which began service this summer, instead will continue to specialize in linking other German cities like Bremen, Friedrichshafen and Dresden.

Grudgingly, Deutsche BA will match Lufthansa's new discount pricing plan, which offers price reductions of up to 14 percent for those who reserve early and of up to 55 percent for night flyers, Mr. Heidecker said.

Under another new program, Mr. Heidecker said British Airways would honor Deutsche BA frequent-flyer miles. Pending regulatory approval, the miles might later be transferable to USAir in the United States and to Transport Aérien Transrégional SA in France as well, he added.

The main thrust posed by Deutsche BA to Lufthansa is its effort to lure away Lufthansa business-class passengers by offering more comfort. In fact, German businessmen frequently gripe about Lufthansa service in conversation and say they would welcome any alternative service.

In contrast to Lufthansa, which asks all domestic passengers to pack themselves a snack bag before boarding, Deutsche BA serves business-class passengers a meal on every flight, on china, for the same price.

Deutsche BA planes currently fly with seats filled to an average capacity of 35 percent, not enough to break even but no worse than expected at this point, Mr. Heidecker said. He declined to reveal the extent of losses to date, but said a turnaround was not expected until next May or June, when occupancy was expected to grow to 45 percent.

Revenue for the six months to end-September was 76 million Deutsche marks (\$50.4 million), and Mr. Heidecker forecast revenue of 200 million DM by the end of the first financial year, next March.

Deutsche BA is 49 percent-owned by British Airways and 51 percent by trust companies associated with Germany's Commerzbank, Berliner Bank and Bayerische Vereinsbank. It was founded in March.

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MARKET DIARY

Corporate Profits Help Broad Market

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed slightly higher Wednesday amid a rally in bonds and signs of lower interest rates in Europe.

The Dow Jones industrial average inched up 1.08 to 3,187.10, but broader market averages fared better, boosted by a parade of strong third-quarter earnings.

Standard & Poor's 500 index rose 0.19 to 415.67, and the Nasdaq Composite gained 4.46 to 597.16. On the New York Stock Exchange, declining and advancing common stocks were about even.

Trading was unusually active for the fifth straight session, with about 221 million shares changing hands on the Big Board.

"The Dow doesn't represent the broader market," said Thomas Gaughey, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co. "Over-the-counter stocks are up, and there are some new highs than new lows."

The Dow industrials were dragged down by United Technologies, which fell 1/4 to 45% after reporting higher earnings but further layoffs.

Treasury bond prices broke a four-session losing streak after a cut despite the unwinding of speculative positions built up during the September crisis.

The dollar rose against the franc to close at \$1.67 in New York, after \$1.69 on Tuesday.

In London, David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank, said the easing in German rates would "make things easier" for the pound as the British government continues to drive down domestic rates in its effort to get the economy moving.

Sterling, which traded as high as 2.44 DM, ended European trading Wednesday at 2.4270 DM. It slipped to \$1.66 at the New York close to \$1.6233 on Tuesday.

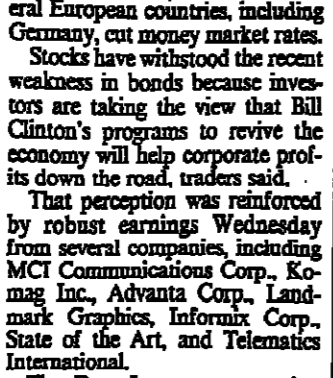
The dollar rose to 1.3595 Swiss francs, from 1.3575 francs Tuesday, and to 122.65 yen, from 122.45.

French analysts expect the Bank of France to allow some reduction in money-market rates Thursday but see no change yet in official rates, Bernard Godegment at Nomura Research in Paris forecast that the central bank would push down the cost on 5- to 10-day money to 11 or 11.5 percent from the current 13 percent.

The cost of overnight money is back to 10.5 percent, where it was before last month's turmoil in the foreign-exchange market.

The French franc has held relatively steady at 3,394 francs per dollar.

The Dow



NYSE Most Active

Table listing NYSE Most Active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Stock Name, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Stock Name, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages: Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes: Industry, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes: Composite, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes: Composite, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index: High, Low, Last, and Change.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages: 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, AMEX 4 a.m. volume, NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading: Stock Name, Bid, Ask, Last, and Change.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options: Strike Price, Bid, Ask, Last, and Change.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

Metals

Financial

Industrials

Grains

Metals

Livestock

Financial

Food

Financial

Food

Financial

Food

Financial

Food

Financial

Food

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

FBI Investigates Parretti Over MGM

SEC Eases Access to Stock Market

Ethyl to Buy Rhone-Poulenc Unit

U.S. Asserts Korea Dumping Chips

Texaco Net Off 5.9% after Hurricane

For the Record

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets: Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Hong Kong, Singapore.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Johannesburg, London.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Milan, Madrid.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Sao Paulo, Singapore.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Zurich, Tokyo.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Stockholm, Toronto.

Table showing World Stock Markets: Montreal, Toronto.

Hachette Details Terms of Matra Merger

change of 11 Hachette shares for every 5 of Matra could be altered by a proposed 2.8 billion franc (\$345.2 million) recapitalization of Hachette.

The companies said the ratio took account of the assets of each rather than their current stock prices — 172.80 francs for Matra and 126.50 francs for Hachette.

Several analysts have criticized the merger, announced in May, as a thinly disguised rescue of Hachette by the more financially solid Matra.

Hachette, whose stable of U.S. magazines includes Elle and Woman's Day, said Wednesday that the collapse of the television station La Cinq could cost it a total of 3.5 billion francs; Hachette fell to a 1.9 billion franc loss last year.

Philippe Dumas, Matra's finance director, said the proposed ex-

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# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
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Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	68.00	+0.50
ORCL	45.00	+0.10
INTL	12.00	+0.05
DISC	25.00	+0.15
WALD	18.00	+0.05
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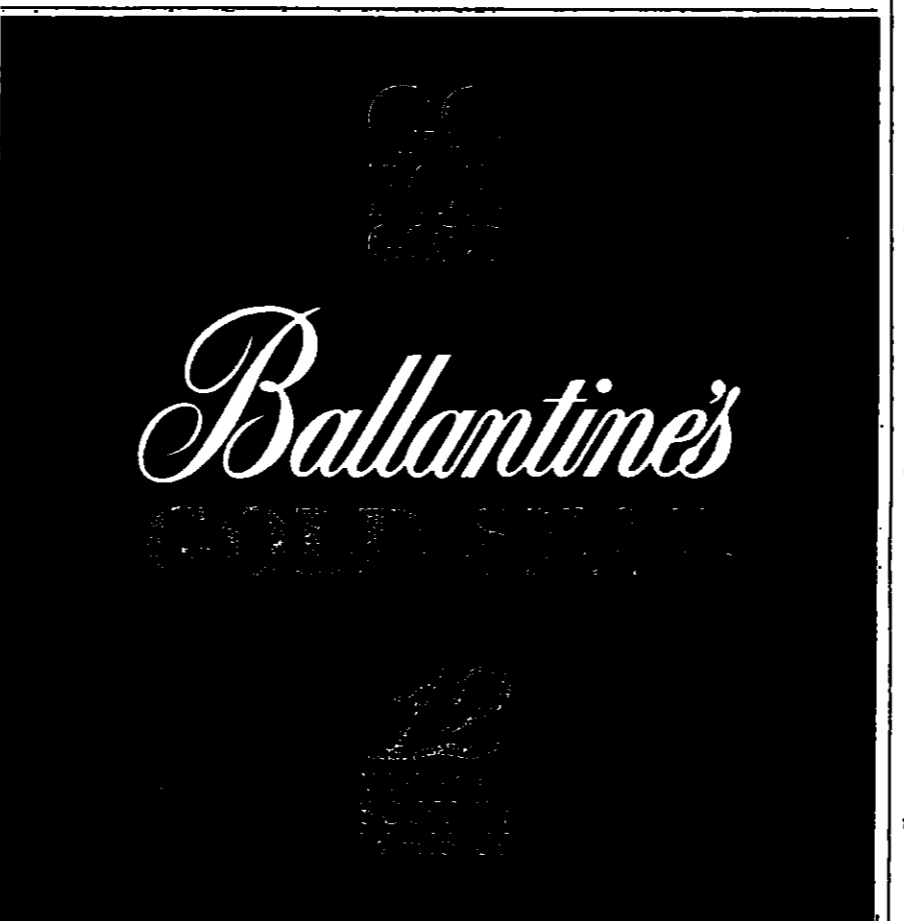
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Ballant  
Pursue  
Trade

TORY: Japan

NYSE  
Wednesday's Closing

كلذا من الاصل



Thailand to Pursue Free Trade

BANGKOK — Thailand's new government is committed to liberalizing its economy based on a free-market system and will further loosen control over money and capital markets, the Minister Chuan Leekpai said on Wednesday.

World Bank Unit Sets Investment in China

BEIJING — The World Bank's private-sector arm said Wednesday that it would invest between \$300 million and \$600 million in China, as the government announced a major expansion of nonstate businesses.

Hong Kong Stocks Hit Record

By Laurence Zuckerman
HONG KONG — Buoyed by overseas investors who were apparently unconcerned by Governor Chris Patten's frosty reception in Beijing, prices hit a record Wednesday on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, continuing a bull run in which the blue-chip Hang Seng Index had risen more than 11 percent since Oct. 9.

China Venture For Jardine Unit

Blooming Business News
HONG KONG — The real estate services company Colliers Jardine said Wednesday that it was setting up a real estate management company in China in a joint venture with two major Chinese companies, CITIC Real Estate Corp. and China Food Hospitality & Catering Service Co.

After Mr. Deng's visit to the special economic zones bordering Hong Kong, many investors discovered that Hong Kong companies were forecasting an average annual profit growth of 20 percent in the next two years and price/earnings ratios well below other regional markets.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, and other regional indices. Includes a line graph showing trends from 1992.

Very briefly:

- Honda Motor Co. will build its first export-oriented car-parts factory outside Japan in the Philippines.
• The Taiwan Steel and Iron Industries Association has filed a complaint...

FACTORY: Japan's Efficiency Techniques Come to a Factory in Florida

General Electric, Westinghouse and Siemens. By the time the group arrives at Kumete Giler's workbench, they have already spent a full day learning some secrets of Japanese manufacturing.

Seiketsu is harder to translate than the others. Mr. Skinner explains that it means sharing information with co-workers and standardizing procedures.

Nearby is a three-tiered storage rack piled high with wooden pallets and large plastic tubs of parts.

Now if someone is sloppy upstream, production will suffer and managers will ask why.

Taipei Names Pai Finance Minister

TAIPEI — Taiwan's governing Nationalist Party on Wednesday approved the appointment of P.Y. Pai as finance minister.

Mr. Pai, currently chairman of Taiwan's International Commercial Bank, replaces Wang Chien-shien, who resigned two weeks ago in a heated election-year debate over land tax reform.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

NYSE market data table with columns for various stock indices and individual stock prices.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various NYSE stocks.

NEW HIGHS

Table listing new high prices for various NYSE stocks.

NEW LOWS

Table listing new low prices for various NYSE stocks.

MANAGEMENT AUDITORS

We'll Look To Your Expertise To Enhance Operational Efficiencies

UNDP is the central planning, funding and coordinating agency for technical cooperation activities of the United Nations with over 120 field offices.

In addition to a minimum of 5 years professional auditing or accounting experience in the public or private sector, candidates must possess an in-depth knowledge of audit techniques and command of common professional audit standards.



EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

Operations and Investment: Executive, 42, Swiss, multilingual top education, experienced in management and supervision of industrial and service companies.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT: High quality, permanent, full-time positions in various countries.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT: Position available with telecommunications operator in Scotland.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MANAGED BY OFFICE IN HK: Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING: Dynamic, flexible, bilingual English/French/Italian, willing to travel, seeks new challenge.

ASIA MARKER EXECUTIVE: 35, male, strong in China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, Southeast Asia.

FRENCHMAN 22: US USA + French business school, fluent English, Spanish, 20 yrs. experience.

YOUNG DYNAMIC MULTILINGUAL: Executive, experienced hotel manager, expert in hotel management.

USA - 18 YEARS EXPERIENCE: In corporate business and management, seeks interesting and rewarding position.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT: is seeking applications for two positions.

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

Requirements: Advanced university degree in electrical engineering, ten years and six months of professional experience.

ELECTRONICS ENGINEER (P-3)

Requirements: Advanced university degree in electrical engineering, ten years and six months of professional experience.

TRANSLATOR INTERPRETER

Mr. Valeri Pustogarov, Russian 5-2555, Recruitment and Training Division, UNITED NATIONS, New York, NY 10017 USA.

REGIONAL CABLE TELEVISION SYSTEM ENGINEER

Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

MANAGED BY OFFICE IN HK

Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

NEED AN AMBASSADOR

English, French, Spanish, European, capable in culture, international, personality represent your business in USA, Canada, Latin America.

PARIS OFFICE OF U.S. LAW FIRM

Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

IF YOU ARE A PROVEN SPECIALIST

in the field of orthodontics and dental prosthetics, willing to practice in a highly cultured & exciting environment.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF PARIS

Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS

Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

WORK USA - Since 1982 we helped thousands of applicants

Seeking a sales manager for a company of 2,500 shops in Europe.

International Herald Tribune ads work



# SPORTS SOCCER

## Marseille Is Held to Draw By Dinamo Bucharest

*The Associated Press*  
Dinamo Bucharest held visiting Olympique Marseille to a scoreless draw Wednesday in a first-leg, second-round match of the Club Champions' Cup soccer tournament.

Some 30,000 fans watched in fair weather as persistent Dinamo attacks and misses were countered with surprise attacks and long powerful shots by Marseille.

Bernard Tapie, the millionaire and Socialist politician who owns Olympique Marseille, flew his personal plane to Bucharest to watch the match, and Michel Platini, the former French national team coach, came along to comment it for the French television channel Canal Plus.

Olympique is expected to win the second-leg match on its field two weeks from now and qualify for the next round.

But the French champions were lucky to come away with a 0-0 draw in Bucharest.

Fabien Barthez, who has kept Pascal Olmeta on the sidelines since joining the team for the first-round match against Glentworth of Ireland, rescued Marseille with three desperate saves.

The 21-year-old, signed this summer from Toulouse, raced to the edge of his area to make a save at the feet of Tibor Selmecsi on the hour, and five minutes later rushed out to kick the ball away from Albanian striker Sulejman Demollari.

Barthez was almost beaten by a bouncing ball when he was again forced to come out of his area in the 57th minute, but he chested the ball clear of Ovidiu Hanganu.

Romanian winger Dorinel Munteanu was a constant thorn in the Marseille side.

For Olympique, Abedi Pele of Ghana had a shot in the area blocked and claimed a penalty after colliding with Marius Cheregi.

And German international Rudi Voller put a near-post header just wide off Franck Sauze's corner.

Slovan Bratislava 0, AC Milan 1: Italian champion AC Milan beat Slovan Bratislava of Czechoslovakia on a 63rd-minute goal by Paolo Maldini.

After a left-wing pass into the penalty area, Marc van Basten pre-

cisely headed the ball to Maldini, who sent the winner past Slovan goalie Alexander Vencel from close range.

Both teams started out in high-speed on soaked grass under pouring rain in Bratislava's Tehelne Pole stadium.

The star-studded Italian side kept the game under control, although the team was unable to convert several additional scoring opportunities by Gasten and Jean-Pierre Papin.

Demetrio Albertini was sent off.

### CLUB CHAMPIONS' CUP

By Danish referee Milton Nielsen just before halftime, after a yellow card caution in the 16th minute for foul play.

Papin, Milan's French top striker, was replaced by Enzo Gambaro in the second half in what was a clear indication of strengthened defense tactics by coach Fabio Capello.

After the goal by Maldini, the Italian side, playing with only 10 men, kept Slovan in check despite relentless pressure from the home side supported by an enthusiastic crowd of 35,000.

AEK Athens 1, PSV Eindhoven 0: A goal by Vasilis Dimitriadis in the 53rd minute beat the visiting Dutch team.

Eindhoven, playing a tight defense, often launched dangerous counter-attacks.

In one, during the eighth minute, Juri Ellerman got free in front of the AEK goalmouth, but his low shot was knocked out for a corner by goalkeeper Andonis Minou.

In the 36th minute, Eindhoven lost its best opportunity to score when Brazilian striker Romano, who replaced Gerard Vanenberg in the 15th minute, dribbled through the AEK defense. Minou grabbed the ball, Romano regained it but his shot was blocked by the defenders.

One minute before the end of the first half, AEK came very close to scoring when midfielder Toni Sawewski beat Eindhoven's offside trap. But the Dutch goalkeeper, Hans van Breukelen, dived and knocked the ball away.

Sion 2, Porto 2: Jose Semedo and

Fernando Couto headed in two goals in the last 10 minutes to save Portugal's FC Porto a tie at Switzerland's FC Sion.

Rangers 2, Leeds United 1: A bizarre own goal by goalie Joan Lukic and Ally McCoist's 25th of the season gave Glasgow Rangers a victory over Leeds United in Glasgow.

Lukic's own goal came when he tried to fist away another corner and the ball hit the back of his hand and bounced goalwards. Fullback Tony Dorico tried to clear but the ball already was over the line.

Barcelona 1, CSKA Moscow 1: Barcelona maintained its shaky hold on the Champions Cup with a tie at CSKA Moscow after falling behind to the Russian team.

Alexander Grishin fired CSKA ahead early in the game in Moscow but Aitor Beguiristain leveled for the tie in the 58th minute.

The two teams meet again for the second leg in two weeks time.



Oleg Sergeev, left, headed Barcelona's Madal Homar in Moscow.

## Ajax Wins in Portugal

*The Associated Press*  
Ajax Amsterdam trounced Guimaraes with a convincing 3-0 victory Wednesday in a second-round, first-leg UEFA Cup match in Portugal.

Edgar Davids surged forward in the first minute and took the ball off the bounce to score the first goal.

Then Ajax's Marc Overmars finished Guimaraes goalkeeper Jorge Luis Madureira out and sent a cross to Sweden's Stefan Pettersson, who deftly put the second goal away in the 37th minute.

Dutch star Dennis Bergkamp, for the most part heavily marked, escaped early in the second half to score the third goal.

Guimaraes valiantly kept up its defense before a 25,000-strong home crowd, but was outplayed by the visitors' fierce attacking game, which dominated the more inexperienced side throughout.

Roma 3, Grasshopper 0: German midfielder Thomas Häßler made the assists and Italian forwards Andrea Carnevale, Ruggiero Rizzitelli and Giuseppe Giannini scored the goals against the visiting Swiss team.

Roma, supported by 31,000 vocal fans, scored all its goals in the first half and withstood the steady attacks of the Swiss team in the second half when it played with only 10 players following the expulsion of Carnevale.

Carnevale, who had scored the opener in the 18th minute with a diagonal shot, was sent off the field by Austrian referee Heinz Holzmanna in the 36th minute, following a double warning.

The Italian player got a yellow card for protesting the referee's decision and the red card for slapping the ball past the Swiss goalkeeper on a corner kick.

Rizzitelli kicked in from a few meters a perfect cross by Häßler on a fast counter-attack in the 25th minute.

Giannini, again on a pass from Häßler, made it three in the 41st as Grasshopper left its defense wide open.

Roma's goalkeeper, Giovanni Cervone, was booked for wasting time and Swiss midfielder Urs Meier for foul play.

Alain Sutter, who had an impressive performance on the Swiss team in a World Cup qualifying game against Italy last week, was shut out by the Roman defense.

The Italian team started Brazilian defender Aldair, Häßler and Yugoslav midfielder Sinisa Mihajlovic, leaving out Argentine forward Claudio Caniggia.

Goalkeeper Cervone was booked for wasting time and Swiss midfielder Urs Meier for foul play.

Roma's coach, Vujadin Boskov, said that "we played a good game but we faced risks in the second half following a foolishness of Carnevale which left the team with 10 players. Luckily we did not allow any goal."

Paris St. Germain 2, Napoli 0: Striker George Weah scored two first-half goals as he led Paris St. Germain to an upset victory against Napoli at Naples.

Napoli fans booed and hurled objects at the home players for their defeat in the European competition following consecutive losses in the Italian League. The French team dominated play throughout, led fast, good actions

and kept the Italian defense under a steady threat.

Brazilian Candido Valdo master-minded midfield play of the Paris team while Weah and flashy forward David Ginola were often unstoppable for Italian defenders.

Uruguayan forward Daniel Fonseca, who had scored six goals in the first-round games against Spain's Valencia, was shutout by St. Germain defense.

Napoli did not produce any scoring chance and Fonseca and his Italian teammate Gianfranco Zola could kick toward the French net only on free kicks.

Weah opened the score in the 16th minute with a powerful drive from 11 meters on a pass from Valdo.

The Liberian centerforward made it two in the 35th with a perfect header on a corner kick.

Eintracht Frankfurt 0, Galatasaray Istanbul 0: Galatasaray Istanbul stunned Eintracht Frankfurt by holding one of the top German teams to a draw on its home ground.

Anderlecht 4, Kiev 2: Anderlecht bounced back from an early setback against Dynamo Kiev and scored freely with sparkling play to beat the Ukrainians.

Pavel Shkopenko gave Kiev an early lead in the 19th minute. But Anderlecht replied immediately and Luc Nilis leveled the score in the 24th minute before Mac Deyssse gave the home team the lead for good in the 33rd minute.

BC-Soccer-UEFA-Hears-Standard Liege

Standard Liege 1, Hearts 0: An early goal by Alain Bettigno gave Belgium's Standard Liege a 1-0 on-the-road advantage. Bettigno rose unmarked to head home a corner from Patrick Vervoort in the sixth minute. Hearts then applied fierce pressure but failed to get past a well organized Standard defense.

BC-Soccer-UEFA-Cup-Real Madrid-Moscow Torpedo

Real Madrid 5, Moscow Torpedo 2: Fernando Hierro scored three first-half goals to lead Real Madrid to a 5-2 win Wednesday at home against Moscow Torpedo.

Benfica 5, Vax FC Samsung 1: Benfica crushed Hungarian visitors Vax FC Samsung with Ukrainian striker Sergei Youran leading the home side's scoring spree.

Auxerre 5, FC Copenhagen 0: Gerald Batelle scored three goals as Auxerre won at home.

## Bremen Upset by Sparta Prague, 3-2

*The Associated Press*  
A goal by Roman Vonesek in injury time gave visiting Sparta Prague a 3-2 upset of Werder Bremen, the defending champion in the Cup Winners' Cup tournament, in their second-round, first-leg soccer match Wednesday.

The Czech team squandered a two-goal lead after playing the second 45 minutes with 10 men. But Vonesek's goal and Sparta's three away goals virtually eliminated last season's winner.

Sparta survived intense Werder pressure early in the game, then scored twice in 10 minutes.

After a corner in the 25th minute, Petr Vrabec unleashed a powerful shot from just inside the area, the ball deflected off Sparta defender Jan Sopko, changed its direction and got past Bremen goalkeeper Oliver Reck.

Ten minutes later, Ukrainian striker Viktor Davitskiy met a free kick from the right and headed the ball in from close range.

Sparta lost defender Jozef Covic in the last minute of the first half. He was sent off by Italian referee Angelo Amendola for a professional foul, after bringing down Marco Bode, who had been charging toward the Sparta goal.

Bremen's coach, Otto Rehhagel, sent in two more strikers after the break and one of them, Frank Neubarth, scored from a melee in the 56th minute.

The Germans, using their man advantage, kept pressing forward and their efforts paid off in the 80th minute.

Neubarth chipped the ball over goalkeeper Petr Kouba, only to hit the bar. But New Zealand striker Wynton Rufer pounced on the rebound and headed in the equalizer.

Looking for a winner, Bremen threw caution to the wind, and was punished by Vonesek's powerful long-range shot that went in just under the bar.

Atletico Madrid 2, Trabzonspor 0: In Trabzon City, Turkey, Paolo Futre of Portugal scored the first goal of Wednesday's busy schedule of European Cup competition as Atletico Madrid eased to victory.

Futre scored in the 38th minute, with Gabriel Moya getting the other goal in the 59th as the Spanish club virtually guaranteed its advance to the next round unless the Turks pull off a major upset in Madrid in two weeks time.

But that appears unlikely, because Atletico hammered Maribor Branik of Slovenia, a newcomer to the tournament, by a 9-1 aggregate score in the first round.

Olympiakos 1, Monaco 0: In Monte Carlo, the Greek team got its upset on a goal by Giorgos Vaitis in the 85th minute.

Both teams had a number of good scoring chances in the wide-open match but neither succeeded until Vaitis chipped in a shot less than three meters in front of Monaco goalkeeper Jean-Luc Ettori.

Olympiakos, coached by former

Soviet star Oleg Blokhine, is back in European Cup competition after sitting out a year because of a UEFA penalty levied when a line judge was hit with a bottle by a Greek fan in a 1990 match.

Lucerne 1, Feyenoord Rotterdam 0: Defender Martin Rueda's 74th-minute header gave the Swiss second-division club a victory over the big-name visitors from the Netherlands.

A crowd of 11,700 saw a scoreless first half, but Feyenoord was left with only 10 players when defender John de Wolf was sent off for attacking Oliver Camenzind four minutes before halftime.

Rueda bounced a powerful, close-range header past goalkeeper Ed de Gooij after Danish forward Brian Bertelsen, on the field as a substitute for only two minutes, fed Rueda with a curving free kick from the right side.

Parma 0, Borussia Dortmund 0: The Portuguese team held the Italian club, playing at home, to a draw by playing a tight defense.

### BOOKS

#### FORWARD POSITIONS: The War Correspondence of Homer Bigart

*Compiled and Edited by Betsy Wade. 233 pages. \$24.95. The University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701.*

*Reviewed by Samuel Abt*

DECADES ago, more years than one cares to admit so publicly, when I worked as a copy boy for that quick, exhilarating and doomed newspaper, the New York Herald Tribune, my hero was Homer Bigart. Not mine alone, though. He was the hero of all copy boys and, can it still be said?, copy girls because Bigart had been one of us. You could not spend your first week rushing copy (sheets of paper) from desk to desk at the Herald Tribune or filling pastepots (reaching deep with a lead rod into a foul-smelling bucket of paste) or fetching coffee without hearing how Bigart, then the Herald Tribune's star war correspondent, had once performed those same menial tasks.

Worse, he had been a copy boy until the age of 25.

Copy boys and copy girls were then summoned by editors and reporters with the shout sometimes of "Copy!" but usually of "Boy." That fit me: I was indeed a boy, barely eligible to shave. But two of the copy boys I worked with were nearly 30 years old, and they flinched whenever

the call went up. Of the two, the one who had a doctorate in journalism and was still waiting for promotion to reporter — it never happened, or not yet, anyway — flinched harder.

So Bigart was their hero especially. They loved to talk about how he had been a copy boy for five years and how, when he finally made the grade, he had spent seven more lean years as a minor reporter. For me, who could barely imagine how it would feel to be 25, (probably not too good), Bigart was a hero not just because he had been one of us but also because he was such a great reporter. His dispatches from the Korean war were there to read on Page One of the Trib every day: clear, detailed, brave, straightforward. Bigart's readers knew what had happened.

How do the dispatches read now, 40 years later?

The answer is: clear, detailed, brave, straightforward. If you want to know about the battle for Corregidor or San Pietro, read Bigart. If you wonder how it looked from a bomber over Japan or a helicopter over Vietnam, read Bigart.

"Forward Positions" is Bigart's writing from many wars, including World War II and those in Korea, Greece, Israel and Vietnam. There is little in the book that would find its way into standard anthologies of great war reporting because Bigart was usually understated, working with bits and pieces, building mosaics instead of splashing colors. His writing was "simple and clear, with a rich, pre-

cise but not florid vocabulary," says Betsy Wade of The New York Times, who lovingly compiled and edited the book.

"He wrote about combat as it happened," she adds in her introduction. "Reading his dispatches makes clear the difference between combat reporting from forward positions, replete with fear, fatigue, colors and odors, and rear area communiqués on the day's events."

He won two Pulitzer Prizes on the Tribune," Wade says, "and after he went to The Times in 1955 it was common to hear of a new hotshot in the newsroom: 'He's good, but he's no Bigart.'"

The book closes with two 1991 obituaries of Bigart, one that ran in The Times and the other from its house organ. Both manage to be reverent and irreverent; Bigart was that sort of man.

Newspapermen flocked to him. Near the end of his career, when I knew him a little but could never call him Homer, I sometimes joined the group having dinner with him at a saloon across the street from The Times. All of us with him felt, as they say, in the presence of greatness.

No booster but no shrinking violet either, Bigart felt it too. One evening he was being twitted by a reporter who did not fully appreciate Bigart's opinion of whatever they were arguing about.

"Son," Bigart said to end the dispute, "when I was your age, I had already won my first Pulitzer Prize." The "first" was heavily in italics.

Whoever said you stopped having heroes when you stopped being a boy?

### BRIDGE

#### By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South had to struggle in three diamonds after an artificial two-diamond opening on his left, showing a weak two-bid in one of the major suits. Whether he would lose 100 or 200 hinged on the number of trump losers.

West led the club seven, and the declarer won with dummy's ace. The routine play was to come to his hands with a spade lead to play a trump, but he made a much better play by leading the diamond queen from the dummy. This was due to work, obviously, against a 2-2 split or a singleton jack in the East hand, and it set a small trap for East.

East promptly played low. This avoided an unfortunate crash of the ace and king on the same trick, and insured a two-trick defeat.

In the reply West did not open and South raised a one-diamond opening bid to two. West now came to life with two hearts, and East made a well-judged pass. A spade lead by North would have led the declarer guessing about how to make nine tricks, but after a diamond lead he maneuvered a spade discard and made the winning guess in trumps for ten tricks. This meant a one-imp profit for East-West.

WEST (D)

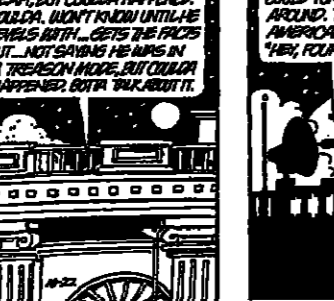
♠ 10 8 2	♥ K Q 7 5	♦ Q 3	♣ A 10 5
♠ A 10 7 5 2	♥ Q 8	♦ Q 5 4 3	♣ A 10 5
♠ A	♥ 9 8 4	♦ A 10 5	♣ K Q J 2
♠ 9 7 6 4	♥ 8 3	♦ 10 8 7 6 2	♣ 8 3

North and South were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
West North East South  
2♣ Pass 2♥ Pass 3♦ Pass 3♣ Pass  
West led the club seven.

### DOONESBURY



### BLONDIE



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words. One letter to each square to form four ordinary words.

ASTEE  
GOOLI  
CUSPER  
UNLACH

FOR AN ANSWER

Yesterday's Jumble: VALET CHASSA SHAWTY HECKLE  
Answer: SHE'S THE ONLY ONE WHO COULD "HATCH-ET"

### REBOARD

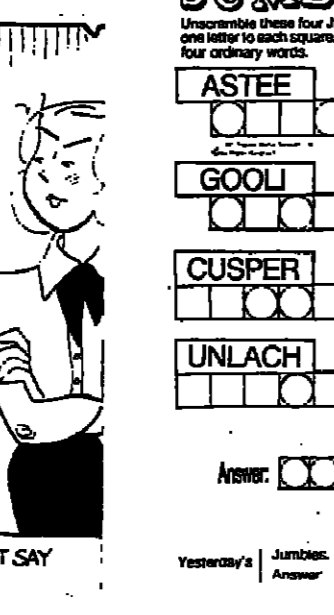
REBOARD

REBOARD

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### BLONDIE



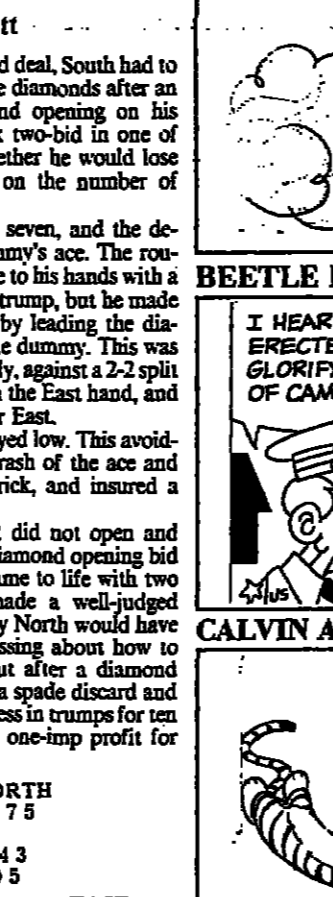
### JUMBLE

JUMBLE

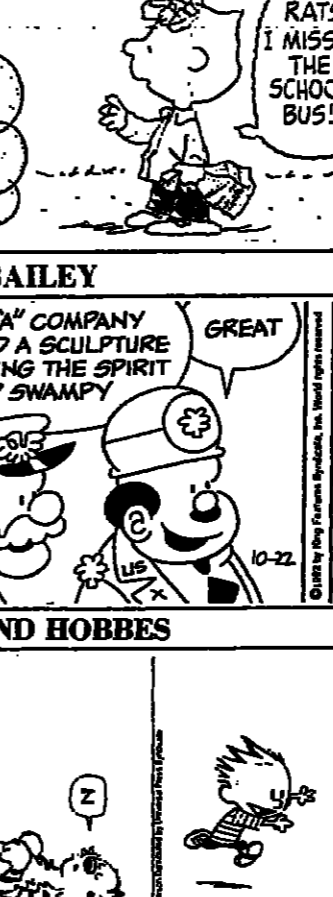
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REBOARD

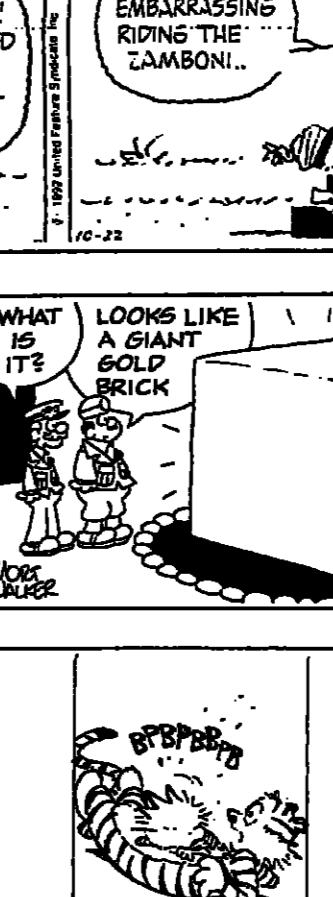
### PEANUTS



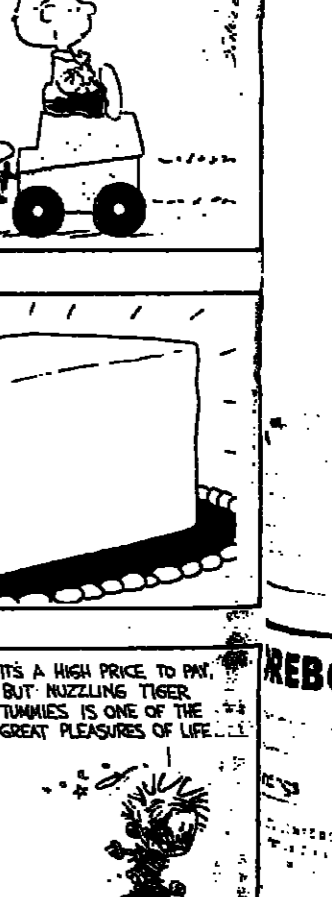
### BEEBLE BAILEY



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



### WIZARD OF ID



### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### REBOARD



### REBOARD

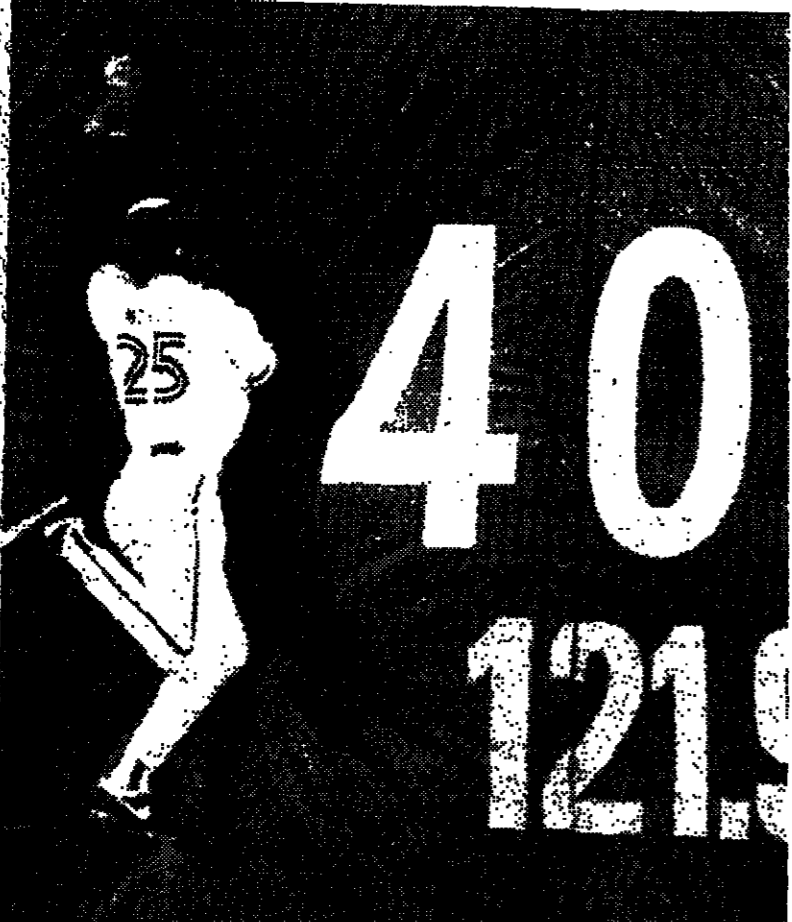


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# SPORTS BASEBALL

## Blue Jays Take a 2-1 Lead in Series on Maldonado's Hit in 9th



Devon White hit the center field wall after catching David Justice's drive in the fourth. It nearly became the second triple play in World Series history, but Kelly Gruber, right, was ruled to have missed the tag on Deion Sanders's heel.

By Mark Maske  
Washington Post Service  
TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays are beginning to get the hang of this World Series comeback thing, on both sides of the U.S.-Canadian border.

In Game 3 the exchange rate cut the size of their ninth-inning rally from two runs to one, but that was enough to produce a 3-2 triumph over the Atlanta Braves in the first World Series game played outside the United States.

It was a new country, but the refrain was the same for these teams Tuesday night.

For drama it matched Game 2 in Atlanta on Sunday night, when pinch-hitter Ed Sprague's two-run home run against Jeff Reardon turned a one-run ninth-inning deficit into a one-run victory for the Blue Jays.

And if more twists and some better baseball, ending with one out and the bases loaded in the ninth, Candy Maldonado hit an 0-2 breaking ball from Reardon over a drawn-in outfield for what officially was a game-winning RBI single.

Roberto Alomar trotted home from third base and the Blue Jays had a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven Series that was to resume Wednesday night with Tom Glavine of Atlanta opposing Jimmy Key in a battle of left-handers.

"A lot of things happened in this ballgame that made it possible for me to do what I did," Maldonado said. "It was dramatic. It was great."

But, he added, "we had a lot of heroes, not just me."

Indeed, there were subplots aplenty. There were more umpire-related controversies. There was a goat turned hero on each side. But in the end, there was Toronto in the lead because of the late-night exploits of Kelly Gruber, who's been booed by the fans here for most of the year. Maldonado, who almost was released in spring training.

The Blue Jays trailed, 2-1, in the middle of the eighth. But Gruber's homer in the bottom of the inning got them even and broke his record-breaking postseason run of 23 straight hits-at-bats.

Then there was Reardon, the Braves' fourth pitcher in the ninth, who merely served up a medium-duty fly ball to Maldonado.

The problem was, Reardon needed a strikeout or a ground ball, and he tried to get one or the other by throwing the same pitch Maldonado had swung at and missed on Reardon's first two deliveries.

"He didn't look too good on the first two curves," said Reardon, major league baseball's all-time saves leader. "I tried to throw him another one. I thought it was as good. Obviously it wasn't."

Said Maldonado: "I guessed right. I was very fortunate that I got the pitch I thought I would. Since he'd made me look so bad the first two times, I was pretty sure he'd throw it again."

But there was so much more to the game than just the climactic Reardon-Maldonado matchup.

There was a boisterous crowd of 51,813 on hand, for size topped only by the mob that squeezed into the SkyDome for the 1991 All-Star Game. There was a pitching duel between starters Steve Avery of Atlanta and Juan Guzman of Toronto. There was a big three-hit night for the Braves' Deion Sanders.

There was one former manager of the Blue Jays, Jimmy Williams, taking charge of the Braves after another, Bobby Cox, was ejected by plate umpire Joe West in the top of the ninth. Cox was upset over a checked-swing third-strike call against Jeff Blauser that came as catcher Pat Borders was throwing out pinch-runner Brian Hunter. Hunter, attempting to stretch the Braves' record nine Series steals to 10, instead became the first out in that stretch as he ran into a rallying double play.

There were bases-empty home runs by Joe Carter and Gruber off Avery. Carter's fourth-inning blast, his second of the Series, gave the Blue Jays a 1-0 lead, and Gruber's stoned for an error in the top of the eighth that led to an unearned Atlanta run on Lonnie Smith's RBI single. Earlier, David Justice had gotten the Braves on the scoreboard with a run-scoring single against Guzman in the sixth inning.

And there was the Blue Jays' near triple play in the fourth after Devon White's marvelous catch in center field.

Sanders got things started for the Braves that inning with a dribbler in front of the plate that became an infield single when Guzman threw too high to first. Terry Pendleton singled into right, and Justice followed with a drive deep to straight-away center field.

### Gruber Halts Boos, But Not The Abuse

By Jack Curry  
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Kelly Gruber has heard boos at the SkyDome for so long that it is almost comical. He hears it when he bats, he hears it when he flubs a grounder and he hears it during batting practice. The Blue Jays' polite fans do not hammer many players, but Gruber is their target for abuse.

Tuesday night was a little different. He heard howls when he grounded out in the third inning to set a record for post-season futility with 23 straight hitless at-bats. He heard derisive cheers when he reached base on a walk in the fifth

inning. Then he heard the Skydome erupt when he drove a 3-2 change-up from Steve Avery into the left-field seats to tie the score at 2, and the Jays proceeded to edge the Braves, 3-2, in Game 3 of the World Series.

Unbelievable. Gruber actually managed to get a hit, a very important hit, and the fans actually cheered for him. Maybe this World Series game should be remembered for more than being the first ever in Canada. Maybe it will also be the night when Gruber and the fans kissed and made up. Do not bet on it.

"I'd be surprised tomorrow if I

didn't hear some boos before my first at-bat," said Gruber.

Everyone laughed. Except Gruber. He is probably right. The Blue Jays were the first major league club to attract more than 4 million fans, which they did this year, and they are supportive, but not to Gruber.

They have soured on the 30-year-old third baseman because of his penchant for nagging injuries. This season it was his right shoulder, left knee and left hamstring that caused him to miss 42 games. Last season he missed 49 games with neck, hand and leg injuries. The fans are tired of his act so they pummel him.

"It's hard," Gruber said. "I'm human. I'm like any ballplayer. I'm not going to sit here and tell you I don't hear things. I'm not a robot. I can't turn it on and off."

Actually, the abuse would have been severe Wednesday if Gruber and the Jays had not rebounded, because Gruber was intimately involved in two important defensive plays on Tuesday night. Otis Nixon's liner off his glove was an error in the eighth, and Nixon later scored to give the Braves a 2-1 lead.

In the fourth, the Jays were deprived of the second triple play in World Series history because the second base umpire, Bob David-

son, said Gruber failed to tag Deion Sanders in a rundown near second base.

"I hit Deion on the heel," Gruber said. "I watched it over on TV and he was out."

Gruber was certainly in a combative mood. On a night when he could have been rejoicing over his homer and the Jays' 3-1 lead in the World Series, he stopped his post-game interview to berate a Toronto sportswriter. Gruber asked him if he was copying down his comments and the writer nodded.

"Yeah, right," Gruber snarled. "I'll make sure I read it tomorrow."

charges of income tax evasion, called it a loan. Jordan agreed with him.

By last winter, when two additional checks to two other reputed North Carolina bankers appeared, Jordan was confronted with the issue of the kind of company he was keeping. After the NBA took a 20-second timeout and quizzed its biggest met ticket on his conduct, Jordan held a news conference. He ridiculed the notion that Boulter and the other North Carolina men were friends and said they were more the kind of people who went around bragging that they knew Michael Jordan when they had met him only once or twice.

The obvious follow-up, which was never asked, was why Jordan would have "loaned" \$57,000 to someone who was not his friend or business associate. Jordan had not admitted to the contradiction, until, with the trial approaching, he told one Chicago reporter last week that he was "embarrassed to say it, but the truth is he got to come out."

With the story in the morning paper, he repeated his admission, confidentially, to a reporter from another Chicago newspaper. That afternoon, at a charitable function for public school kids organized by Jordan's shoe sponsor, there was the usual question-and-answer program. Surprise! Jordan was hit with gambling questions, based on the morning report.

"That's strictly an allegation," he said. "It's nothing I've given them."

It is to be hoped that those kids recognized hot air.

### Hot Air Jordan Should Come Clean on Bets

By Harvey Araton  
New York Times Service

SYRACUSE, New York — If Michael Jordan does not start getting his stories straight, his nickname may soon have to be amended to Hot Air Jordan, who has been given almost every benefit of the doubt, is not going to have his credibility problem explained away by some corporate press release.

Regarding his alleged gambling activities and a \$57,000 check he wrote last year to a North Carolina man named James (Sim) Boulter, Jordan will have to tell the truth. He has been subpoenaed by Boulter's attorney to testify later this week in Charlotte, North Carolina, where Boulter, a convicted cocaine dealer and local golf hustler, is standing trial on drug and money-laundering charges.

"I thought this was behind me," Jordan said Tuesday in Syracuse. It would have been, had he said publicly what he has apparently told two Chicago reporters and officials of the National Basketball Association during its so-called investigation of his gambling last winter — and what he will have to tell

the court, unless he treats the judge and jury like a pack of sportswriters.

One can easily understand Jordan's discomfort and embarrassment over the disclosure of his expensive gambling tastes. Concealing stories about it only makes it worse. There have also been other needless waffles, suggesting either that Jordan believes he is so popular that accountability on any subject is irrelevant or that he possesses the same deep-seated character flaw most often found in politicians.

Two weeks ago, when he reported to the Chicago Bulls' training camp for the annual media-day photo opportunity, Jordan said his threat not to participate during the Bulls' exhibition season had been overblown by the journalists coming out of the Summer Olympics in Barcelona. He implied that whatever remarks he had made had been casual, the results of "some guys I ran into."

Nonsense. He clearly said, in an interview with reporters after one of the Dream Team games, that he had no intention of playing until November. It was an answer to a question of how such a limited summer vacation might affect him during the 1992-93 season. He not only answered it unequivocally but elaborated on it, saying that he planned to speak with the Chicago front office to set up his own training timetable.

The next day, of course, he disappeared, leaving his teammates to grouse that no other Dream Teamer had found it necessary to play, or not play, by his own rules. Jordan rejoined the Bulls last week with the agreement that he would not play in the exhibition scheduled for Chicago but would play in those on the road, including Tuesday night's at the Carrier Dome against the New Jersey Nets, in town, naturally, where the gate was predicated on Jordan.

JORDAN MADE A stand. What were the Bulls going to do about it? The flip side of the NBA superstar becoming world icon is that they are becoming free agents in the abstract, transcendent of their sport, beholden more to their sponsors than to their teammates and teams.

How much Jordan can get away with regarding the Bulls is between Jordan and the team. But in the marketing arena, where Jordan pitches himself to kids as a role model in his "Be Like Mike" campaign, he ought to be accountable, and he ought to tell it straight. Yet his behavior suggests that he wants to be two people, the Air Jordan of the carefully organized media event and Michael Jordan, whose version of the truth seems to be made up as he goes along.

When the \$57,000 check to Boulter surfaced last fall, Boulter, trying to protect himself from possible

charges of income tax evasion, called it a loan. Jordan agreed with him.

By last winter, when two additional checks to two other reputed North Carolina bankers appeared, Jordan was confronted with the issue of the kind of company he was keeping. After the NBA took a 20-second timeout and quizzed its biggest met ticket on his conduct, Jordan held a news conference. He ridiculed the notion that Boulter and the other North Carolina men were friends and said they were more the kind of people who went around bragging that they knew Michael Jordan when they had met him only once or twice.

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### SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY				
IHL Standings				
WALEY CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Winnipeg	10	2	1	21
Regina	8	4	1	17
Brandon	7	5	0	14
Saskatoon	6	6	0	12
Winnipeg	5	7	0	10
Regina	4	8	0	8
Brandon	3	9	0	6
Saskatoon	2	10	0	4
Winnipeg	1	11	0	2
Regina	0	12	0	0

BASEBALL				
Japanese League Series				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Hanjin	3	1	0	6
Doi	2	2	0	4
Yokohama	1	3	0	2
Chiba	1	3	0	2

### NFL to Play Game In Spain in 1993

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The National Football League has added Spain to its list of sites for overseas preseason games, but officially moved back to 1993 the date of its expansion to 30 teams.

The game next summer will be played in either Madrid or Barcelona. The NFL already plays preseason games in London, Tokyo and Berlin.

The league owners meet Tuesday on proposals for a new free-agency system and discussed the idea of a more intense bargaining effort to resolve their differences with players. They targeted Nov. 12 as a date for choosing a course of action that would help solve their labor woes.

The seven-owner executive council, along with Commissioner Paul Tagliabue, has been granted authority by the 28 owners to consummate a deal with the players or to present a plan of free agency to U.S. District Judge David Doty in Minneapolis.

The Nov. 12 date is important because that is when lawyers for both the players and the owners are to meet in Doty's courtroom to argue whether as many as 600 players whose contracts expire on Feb. 1 should become free agents.

Tagliabue said that if the labor situation improves for the 1993 season, the selection process for the two expansion teams would start up again.

### SIDELINES

#### Ishii Gives Lions 2-1 Lead

TOKYO (AP) — Takehiro Ishii pitched a five-hitter and struck out nine Wednesday as the Seibu Lions beat the Yakult Swallows, 6-1, to take a 2-1 lead in the best-of-7 Japan Series.

Yakult's Jack Howell, who led the Central League with 38 homers and a .331 average, fanned four times.

The 19-year-old Ishii was named Japan's pitcher of the year after compiling a 15-3 record and 1.94 earned-run average during the regular season.

#### For the Record

Steffi Graf, the top seed, beat Andrej Panofka of Czechoslovakia, 6-0, 6-4, Wednesday to reach the quarterfinals of the Brighton, England, tennis tournament, and said that her purse — containing money, driving license and credit cards — had been stolen from the locker room before Tuesday's match. (AP)

Andre Waters, the strong safety who is the NFL Philadelphia Eagles' leading tackler, had surgery on his left leg, broken Sunday. He was put on injured reserve. (AP)

Magic Johnson, in his first game in Los Angeles, got 12 points and 14 assists in 20 minutes of the Los Angeles Lakers' 138-111 exhibition victory over the Philadelphia 76ers. Counting the All-Star game, the Tournament of the Americas, the Olympics and this exhibition season, Johnson is 15-0 since he retired because of the virus that causes AIDS. (LAT)

### TRANSACTIONS

BALTIMORE — Named Tim Lincecum as strength and conditioning coach.

KANSAS CITY — Assigned Midwest League affiliate to Rockford, Ill. for 1993 and 1994 seasons. Agreed with Peoria, Ill. Cardinals to play in Peoria for 1993 and 1994 seasons.

### SOCCER

INTERCONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS  
In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Argentina 3, Saudi Arabia 1

### CRICKET

WEST INDIES  
Zimbabwe vs. India, Fourth Day  
Wednesday, in Harare, Zimbabwe  
Zimbabwe 1st Innings: 65  
India 1st Innings: 292 (19 overs), at Harare

### THE BOXSCORE

Team	AB	R	H	BB	SO	E
Seibu	34	6	10	2	9	0
Yakult	34	1	3	2	11	1

Now good news can travel even faster.

AUSTRIA	022-903-011	FRANCE	19-0011	ITALY	172-1011	PORTUGAL	0507-7288
BAHRAIN	800-001	GERMANY	030-000	NEW ZEALAND	0800-10	SALVADOR	1-800-1000
BELGIUM	076-11-000	GHANA	091	RUSSIA	800-288	SPAIN	900-99-06-11
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	00-420-0001	GREECE	00-800-1311	LUXEMBOURG	800-0111	SWEDEN	020-795-911
DENMARK	800-0010	HUNGARY	000-800-0111	THE NETHERLANDS	080-022-9111	SWITZERLAND	155-00-11
EGYPT (Cairo)	510-020	IRELAND	1-800-550-000	NORWAY	050-02011	TURKEY	0-5-800-2277
FINLAND	800-100-10	ISRAEL	177-100-7277	POLAND	0-50-010-0111	UNITED KINGDOM	0800-89-0011

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ART BUCHWALD

Spin-Doctor Gyration

WASHINGTON — When the history of the U.S. election is recorded, the people who will be given all the credit are the "spin doctors" — those indomitable party loyalists who showed up in every press room and television studio to put the spin on how their candidate had done in the debates.



Buchwald

If it weren't for them, the voters would never have known who won and who lost the contest. I was sitting in front of my laptop computer in the press room of the debate headquarters last Monday when a Bush-Quayle banner stood behind my desk and announced, "Bush just hit one over the fence and out of the ballpark and the fat lady started to sing."

"How could he hit a home run? The debate hasn't even started yet."

The spin doctor looked at his "talking points" instruction fax. "You're right. It was Quayle who hit a home run. Bush is coming up to bat in a few minutes. He's going to send one right into the bleachers where the middle class now sits because it can no longer afford the grandstand. Would you like to see an autographed picture of Ho Chi Minh dedicated to Bill Clinton leading an antiwar demonstration in London?"

Belgians Make a CD To Help Somalians

BRUSSELS — Belgian musicians have made a compact disc to raise money for victims of famine in Somalia, a spokeswoman for the international aid group Doctors Without Borders said Wednesday.

The main song on the disc, called "Malaka," is based on a Tanzanian folk song and is performed by the artists in Swahili. All profits from the disc will be given to Doctors Without Borders, which is involved in relief work in Somalia.

On the Road: A Tale of 2 Young Jazzmen

By Mike Zerwin International Herald Tribune PARIS — Promising futures at the beginning of the year, Ryan Kisor and Joshua Redman are currently riding the crest of the present. Featured billing in a king-size jazz group touring the world through Nov. 22 is their first extended high-profile exposure. They are reeling from the sweet smell of success.

While in kindergarten in Sioux City, Iowa, Kisor was dragging his father's old cornet around the floor of his home. His father, a music teacher, took the hint. After graduating from high school in 1990, Ryan signed a recording contract with Columbia and, now 19, his first album, "Minor Mutiny," is on the market.

After finishing four years of premed studies on scholarship at Harvard, graduating summa cum laude with a bachelor's degree in social sciences, Joshua Redman decided he wanted to be a lawyer. Now 23, he realizes he never really considered the law an option. Despite this, or maybe because of it, he was admitted into Yale Law School. In April of this year, literally one day before the deadline, he turned them down. He does not remember making "a conscious decision. It just happened. I didn't labor over it. The only thing I really want to do is play jazz."

If jazz can be a viable career move for two such impressive youngsters from such diverse backgrounds, the music is perhaps healthier than we are led to believe. Both attribute their quick prominence to luck, which, true or not, they know how to seize. They rode their gift with extraordinary ease. Winning the Thelonious Monk Institute's international competition — Kisor on trumpet in 1990, saxman Redman last year — was a key step for each of them.

In the Midwest, he enrolled in the Manhattan School of Music but says he will only stay there so long as he does not have enough work. Talking about it, he would obviously rather be doing it.

For both of them, serious woodshedding was a consequence rather than a cause of success. In the past six months, six-hour practice days have replaced Kisor's rationalizations to get away with 30 minutes. He wants to "live up to my so-called reputation."

There's so much to learn: "To be totally honest, I've never checked out Bix Beiderbecke," another unique trumpet-playing individual from Iowa. His biggest influence

parents tried to force them into musical maturity they weren't ready for. These people become social misfits. They're missed out on the social education you need to become adults. They might have all this musical knowledge but not the maturity you need as a person. You can't play a ballad without ever having had a girlfriend."

Redman grew up in Berkeley, California, doing work-study programs and part-time jobs while going to school. They were "very poor." His mother was on welfare for the first 18 years of his life. The two of them lived in a one-bedroom apartment: "The past six months is the first time I ever played music on any kind of full-time basis. It's also the most money I've ever had. I consider myself blessed."

He and his father, the saxophonist Dewey Redman, (Ornette Coleman, Keith Jarrett) had "very little contact." Dewey lived in New York, but Joshua went on the road with him often enough to "sense his bitterness. Sometimes you have to tour under less than optimal conditions. You're treated like second class, especially in your own country. My father is one of the greatest tenor players alive, and sometimes he can barely pay his rent."

As a university student, Joshua would lay off his horn for months at a time, and he did not practice particularly hard for the Monk Institute competition: "In many ways I'm completely opposed to organized formal jazz competitions where people are graded and judged by a panel of experts based on some sort of objective scale. Jazz is about subjectivity."

He broke into a smile: "I did very well in Harvard. I was a serious student." He laughed and then quickly stopped laughing: "But the people who have the most original thoughts are not always those who end up graduating summa. To do well in school, you have to work within the system. Sometimes that means compromising some of your individuality and originality of thought. I was willing to make compromises in order to get some of the rewards from the system at Harvard, which, don't get me wrong, is an excellent school. But there's a power structure. If you want it to reward you, you have to learn to work within it."

"That's the thing that always scared me about becoming a professional jazz musician. It still scares me. Because school is one thing, I can survive that. But I love jazz music so much, what's going to happen when I depend on it to feed me?"

The Philip Morris "Jazz Generations" tour includes Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, concluding in New York on Nov. 22.



Ryan Kisor (left) and Joshua Redman: Jazz as a viable career move.

ences are Clark Terry and Clifford Brown. He would like to expand, but he says: "The cover charges in clubs are too high. I can't afford them." So he goes to clubs where people who play his style invite him to jam. He's like a promising portrait in progress. The canvas needs color. (Q: "Do you read books?" A: "Not a lot." Q: "Does being sponsored by a tobacco company bother you?" A: "No problem, this is a very good gig.") Perspective, personality and thrust are emerging quickly and it's already worth more than a glance, but at this point it would not be exceptional without jazz. When I asked him if nonmusical knowledge is important for an improviser, he replied defensively: "Not necessarily. (Pause.) I'm sure it could affect it. I'm not sure. (Pause.) It might make your music deeper. I don't know. (Pause.) That's a hard question."

Joshua Redman answered the same question: "Anybody whose playing I like is intelligent. They may be illiterate, but they're intelligent. Everything you do or is done to you is connected to the way your music sounds. If it's not, you're doing something wrong musically. I know kids whose

PEOPLE

Mere \$990,000 Is Paid For Dietrich Bauble

A diamond and ruby bracelet worn by Marlene Dietrich in Alfred Hitchcock's "Stage Fright" fetched \$990,000 at a Sotheby's auction in New York. The bracelet, for which Sotheby's estimate had been set at \$300,000, was sold to an unidentified bidder. Dietrich had the piece made for her in France in 1937 from a Cartier necklace.

Brigitte Bardot says she is not married to the political ideas of her new husband, Bernard d'Osmont, an aide to Jean-Marie Le Pen, the head of France's far-right National Front. "I've never been the property of any political party and I won't start today. I married Bernard, not the National Front," she told the magazine Paris Match.

Blain Brown, an electrician who says he was shoved through a plate-glass window during filming of "Malcolm X," is suing Spike Lee and others for \$10 million. Brown says he was attacked by Terence Lee, who was working as a guard during the filming. According to Brown's lawyer, Paul Appel, Brown, who is white, was attacked after he tried to calm Terence Lee, who had been "yelling all kinds of racist stuff."

The singer Whitney Houston, 28, who is four months pregnant, has canceled a trip to Israel, where she was due to give two concerts this weekend, on the advice of her doctors. Her shows in Tel Aviv were to have kicked off a European tour, which has also been canceled. Houston is married to singer Bobby Brown.

Fire severely damaged the home of J. D. Salinger, the reclusive author of "Catcher in the Rye," in Cornish, New Hampshire. Fire Chief Mike Monette would not say if Salinger was home at the time.

The bad vibrations continue for the Beach Boys. Brian Wilson is being sued by his cousin and Beach Boy co-founder, Mike Love, who says Wilson defamed him in his 1991 autobiography "Wouldn't It Be Nice — My Own Story." In the Los Angeles lawsuit, Love says Wilson damaged his reputation by minimizing his role in writing several Beach Boy hits.

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